

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 205

## DATE OF WORLD FINANCE COUNCIL IS SEPTEMBER 25

League of Nations Decides Upon Day for Conference to Reestablish Finance Situation and Discuss the Exchange Rates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Monday).—As anticipated, the Brussels conference, under the auspices of the League of Nations, is definitely fixed for September 25. Leon Bourgeois, after consultation, has consented to the suggestion made in a telegram from Spa to postpone the meeting in view of the inability of the allies to fix the amount of the German indemnity at Spa.

Mr. Bourgeois at the Rome meeting made it clear that the international financial gathering at Brussels would be largely useless if the German debt was not defined. But the September date is fixed with the intention of adhering to it, even if reparations are not decided upon at the Geneva conference. It is felt that the matter is urgent. Fluctuation of the rates of exchange and the vast difference in monetary values are prejudicial, not only to those countries with low rates, but also to those with high rates. The problem is represented as an alternative between helping low rates to mount, or consolidating the present rates.

Meanwhile Raymond Poincaré, writing about Spa, says that the principal problem for which the conference was convened was not even touched, the disarmament of Germany was adjourned, deliveries of coal were reduced, Germany was promised a bonus on the price of that coal, and credits were opened for Germany.

The only result favorable to the Allies that he sees is the agreement to extend German occupation when necessary. The only language that can be spoken to Germany, he says, is that of force. For the Allies to appear as doves of peace with olive branches in their hands could only encourage Germany in arrogance.

### Teschen Dispute Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Monday).—Today Dr. Edward Benes, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, was heard by the Council of Ambassadors on the subject of Teschen. At Spa it was decided that, in view of the apparent impossibility of friendly arrangements between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and of the difficulties of holding a plebiscite in Teschen, while the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, or other persons, was also refused, that the whole affair should be given over to the Council of Ambassadors in Paris.

Dr. Benes, pleading the cause of Czechoslovakia, endeavored to demonstrate that the district was economically indispensable. It was only after the armistice that Poland demanded the mining district, although there is no doubt that the Poles are in a majority of 150,000 against 115,000 Czechs.

Teschen has belonged for 600 years to Bohemia and the Poles immigrated for the purpose of exploiting the coal mines. The Austrians welcomed them and Polish schools were built. Dr. Benes put forward the historical rights as well as economic necessities. Obviously the problem of Upper Silesia is linked up with the Teschen problem, for, if Poland obtains Silesia by plebiscite, she would probably not insist so strongly on possession of Teschen.

Here is another example of the difficulty of resolving any European question in a water-tight compartment.

### The Crisis in Syria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Monday).—In spite of the official attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation in Syria, newspapers occupy themselves considerably with the possibilities that may arise from the French demands upon Emir Faisal. Today was given as the last day for a reply, but at noon nothing was known at the Quai d'Orsay of the Emir's intention. France asks him to renounce his claims to the Syrian crown, and it is urged that France has many grievances against him, such as the incessant attacks upon advanced companies and the seizure of money, besides interference with the working of the railroads.

It is hoped that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at, for both parties to this quarrel are signatories to the Versailles Treaty and to the covenant of the League of Nations forbidding immediate recourse to arms. General Gouraud has concentrated his troops at Zahleh and has occupied Rakah on the junction of the railroad lines of Beirut, Damascus and Aleppo.

There are significant suggestions that British representatives and Italian representatives are inclined to be influenced by the intrigues of the Emir who has even appealed to Field Marshal Allenby. Repercussions of the trouble in Mesopotamia, but it is confidently stated that the French and English Governments are in accord in the necessity of remaining in their respective zones and resisting

## Hedjazian pretensions. If, as reported, Emir Faisal is on his way to Europe, he will be unfavorably received. While France cannot abandon Syria, prudence is however counseled in influential circles.

## BOLSHEVIKI ACCEPT BRITISH CONDITIONS

Nicholas Lenine Ready to Meet Polish Delegates and Discuss Peace Terms in Conference—Krasin Mission to Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—In authoritative quarters on Monday the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the message sent by Mr. Lloyd George on July 11 to the Soviet Government proposing an armistice with Poland and General Wrangle, and a conference in London with representatives of the border states, which was to be answered within seven days or by July 18, has now been replied to by Nicholas Lenine, and it may be authoritatively stated that the conditions, as announced by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, and cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday, have, with some slight reservations, been accepted.

The question of where the conference will be held, whether in London, as proposed by the Premier, or in Brest Litovsk, or elsewhere, has not yet been decided. The Christian Science Monitor was informed. The informant stated that the British destroyer, now at Revel, would leave on Monday night with Leonid Krasin and the mission to renew negotiations for trade relations with the Supreme Economic Council.

No news has yet been received from Poland regarding acceptance of the terms, but there is little doubt that they will do so, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in Polish quarters that Poland was prepared to accept and withdraw to the line provisionally laid down last year by the peace conference as the eastern boundary.

With regard to General Wrangle, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that he would certainly oppose withdrawal of his forces to the Crimea, while his campaign is progressing so favorably.

The Southern Russian Government, of which General Wrangle is head, occupies, through its army, important agricultural territory north of the Crimea, and to give this up would create serious difficulties in feeding the Crimean population. Although General Wrangle will be admitted to the conference, he will not as yet be recognized officially.

It is felt among his sympathizers that, after his reorganization of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviks, he should not be treated less favorably than the Soviet Government in the pending negotiations. It will, of course, be futile of General Wrangle to keep up an unequal contest with the whole of Soviet Russia after peace is secured with Poland, as the entire forces of the Bolsheviks will be launched against him, so that his ultimate consent to the conditions is fully anticipated.

### Mr. Kamenoff Heads Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Revel states that a British torpedo boat has arrived at Revel to convey the Russian delegation, comprising Leonid Krasin, accompanied by Mr. Kamenoff, President of the Moscow Soviet, who has been appointed to preside over the Russian mission to London, and Mr. Milutin, chairman of the Supreme Council of Economy in Russia, to England, where they will continue negotiations with the western powers. Mr. Krasin is now subordinate to Mr. Kamenoff regarding the trade negotiations with the British Government.

Bolshevik peace delegates, under the presidency of Adolf Joffe, have arrived at Riga to open up negotiations with the Letts.

The Soviet Government has recently deposited large amounts of gold in the Estonian bank at Revel, the last amount being given as 25,000,000 rubles. It is learned from an official quarter that gold will be sent to England to serve as a guarantee for goods sold to Russia in accordance with the agreement which might possibly be arrived at by the conference at London.

The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Narva telegraphs that reliable reports from Moscow state that the British Government proposal regarding a Russo-Polish armistice led to a violent debate among the Soviet leaders. One party pointed out the excellent position the Russian Army was in, and what good chances there were of crushing Poland and furthering the cause of Bolshevism and world revolution. The other side, of which Mr. Krasin was the most energetic spokesman, maintained that the principal object which Soviet Russia ought to have in view at the present time was to come to a suitable arrangement with the western powers and restore internal order. George Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister, supported these views and in Moscow the conviction prevails that peace with Poland and the Allies is certain.

## SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION CALM

Mobilization by Chile Is Not Believed to Be Prelude to Hostilities—Former Heads of Bolivian Régime Departed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —So far as the Department of State in Washington was aware there were no developments in the last 48 hours to indicate that the situation between Bolivia and Chile has assumed a more serious aspect. While there is considerable uneasiness as to the possibilities growing out of the Bolivian revolution and the Chilean mobilization in the northern provinces, officials here do not believe that the trouble is likely to involve other South American countries.

While it is probable that the Chilean Government regards the revolution as to some extent a reflection of hostile sentiment toward it on the part of the participants in the coup d'état at La Paz, the view is held that the mobilization is not necessarily a prelude to hostilities. In the meantime representatives of the United States and of other foreign governments are using their influence to calm the situation and diplomats here fully expect that these influences will be successful.

The Tacna-Arica situation remains acute, but the new government of Bolivia, however hostile it may be to Chile, is not likely to make any move looking toward war until assurance of support has been given by Peru. As the new government's status is not yet assured, the expectation is that Peru, apart from all other considerations, would deliberate before joining it in an offensive alliance.

Following is the statement issued by the Department of State:

"The Department of State has received two telegrams dated July 16 from the American Minister in La Paz, Bolivia, who reported that the situation remains tranquil."

Minister Maginnis stated that the diplomatic corps in Bolivia has worked in full accord in securing the protection of the lives of political prisoners and fugitives, and said that all the legations in La Paz, except the French and Chilean, have harbored refugees. Practically all the requests of the diplomatic corps have been conceded by Mr. Saavedra and all the members of the old régime, who were believed to be in danger of their lives, have been deported.

"The minister stated that on July 16 there were in the legation Jose Luis Tejada, Carlos Gutierrez, former minister of foreign affairs; Carlos Montes, Mr. Cornejo, director of El Tiempo, and Luis Valle, ex-fiscal agent, all of whom were due to be deported that day by Antofagasta. According to the minister's statement, all foreigners have been respected and the de facto government appears to be anxious to secure the friendship of foreign governments."

"In addition to the above named following were deported by Antofagasta on the afternoon of July 16 in special cars on the regular train, were escorted by a military force, by United States Vice-Consul Park and by the American Aviator Hudson, who accompanied them as representatives of the American legation: Carlos Crespo, Victor A. Saracho, Formin Prudentino, Minister of War, Carlos Prudentino, Luis Lora, Juan Munoz Reyes, ex-Minister of Finance, Jacinto Teran, Julio De La Vega, Raimundo Gonzales Flor, Cesaro Chaves, Minister of Fomento, and Guillermo Anez, Minister of Public Instruction. The first special train arrived safely at Arica on July 15."

### Brazil Expects Peace

Foreign Office Occupied With Plans for Trade, Not Considering War

In view of the critical situation developed by the revolution in Bolivia, which has been reported as likely to involve the leading countries of South America in a war, the United Press asked the Brazilian Government for an official statement on the situation. The interview published herewith is the first authoritative statement of Brazil's situation.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Dr. Azevedo Marques, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday characterized as absurd the rumors of possible international troubles in South America. Referring to the attitude of the Brazilian Government, he declared in a special interview given the United Press that in spite of its membership in the League of Nations, Brazil will continue its policy of closest cooperation with the United States and will maintain its profound friendship for the other American republics. He asserted that Brazil has high regard for American ideals and interests.

Dr. Marques said that at the present time the Brazilian Foreign Office is devoting almost its entire attention to building up Brazilian trade and attracting foreign enterprise to Brazil. "In the new international era," said Dr. Marques, "Brazil will continue to pursue, without interruption, its ancient foreign policy of cooperation with the other American nations. The perfect understanding that happily exists among these nations gives assurance for the future and brands as false all rumors saying that the South American foreign offices are engaged in negotiating 'high diplomatic problems.'"

"These rumored problems do not exist. The attention of the Brazilian

Foreign Office in reality is concentrated on commercial interchange.

"I consider the League of Nations necessary as a factor for the stabilization of the world. The League lies in the international path that Brazil has striven to pursue, and to which it is closely bound by the Constitution. "Brazil gives its absolute approval to the enforced arbitration of international disputes and to the prevention of wars of conquest. Although honored by a seat in the council of the League of Nations, Brazil is sincerely maintaining perfect understanding with the other powers. At the same time, however, Brazil chooses to maintain the traditional trend of the Brazilian foreign policies."

"Brazil asks only just reparations from the war settlement, made in the spirit of equal rights for all nations. I firmly believe that permanent peace is near, with the international normality so indispensable to civilization."

The Brazilian Foreign Minister expressed great interest in American presidential elections and especially as to the attitude of the conventions in regard to the League of Nations and toward the development of closer relations with South America.

## REVOLTS LAID TO PABLO GONZALES

Mexican Government Asserts It Has Proof That He Attempted to Overthrow New Régime by Numerous Insurrections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

—According to a statement issued by the Mexican Embassy here last night, the de facto government of Mexico is in possession of absolute proof that Gen. Pablo Gonzales, who was a candidate for the presidency, but who withdrew in favor of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, was the mainspring of the recent plot to overthrow the new régime.

The Embassy statement asserted that the government "has complete details as to the conspiracy of said leader, and that it has been fully established that General Gonzales was the intellectual leader of the various military uprisings that have recently occurred in the Republic."

The trial of General Gonzales was to begin yesterday, according to advices to the State Department from the Mexico City press. These added that General Gonzales claimed there was no evidence to prove he was implicated with the leaders of the recent revolts in the northern states, and that his detention and trial were not justified by his refusal to make a public statement condemning the leaders of the revolt.

Because of the prominent part taken by Gonzales in the overthrow of the Carranza government, he and Obregon having marched into Mexico City almost simultaneously after the departure of the Carranza forces, and because of his candidacy for the presidency, more than usual interest is felt here in the outcome of the trial. It will be watched carefully in diplomatic and official circles because of the influence it may have on future developments in Mexico.

The Embassy statement in full follows: "With reference to the arrest of General Gonzales, the Mexican Embassy has received official advices to the effect that the government has obtained complete details as to the conspiracy of said leader, and irrefutable proofs of his complicity in the plot to overthrow the present government. It has been fully established that General Gonzales was the intellectual leader of the various military uprisings that have lately occurred in the Republic."

"The Mexican Embassy has received telegraphic advices from the Mexican consular officials stationed along the international border, stating that the situation in that section is absolutely normal, and that complete tranquility reigns there."

Two minor uprisings in the state of Veracruz have been reported to the Mexican War Department, according to dispatches reaching here. These dispatches carried reports from the Mexico City press that Gen. Carlos Guzman, whose forces were recently reported in rebellion against the de facto government in Mexico City had been completely deserted by his followers and that Plutarco Elias Calles, secretary of war, had refused to accept his resignation. Gen. Ricardo Gonzales, a nephew of the captured general, with about 30 men, was reported on Friday in the neighborhood of Jarilla, headed toward Progreso in the State of Coahuila. For the time being, at least, there are no indications of a new concentration by the rebel leaders, but there is a good deal of uneasiness over the Mexican situation. The fires are apparently smoldering, optimistic statements from Mexican sources notwithstanding.

### MARSHAL JOFFE IN GENEVA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday).—Marshal Joffre and General Marjoullet, military governor of Lyons, representing the French Government, took part in a memorial service held here on Sunday in honor of the Swiss volunteers who fell fighting for France in the war, and also handing over a flag to the Swiss volunteers in commemoration thereof.

## SOVIET PLANS FOR DECISIVE VICTORY

Attempt Made to Break Polish Army Before the Defense Is Organized—Lithuanians Claim to Have Occupied Vilna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—Despite the reports from various sources that the Bolshevik army has occupied Vilna, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor found on inquiry at the Polish Legation that no confirmation had yet been received. The Polish army, according to reports received, is continually increasing in strength and the new lines to which retirement has been made are being consolidated. Obsolete fighting is still in progress in the neighborhood of Vilna.

Volunteers are said to have organized in the town, so that when the Polish army retires, they may continue the struggle. A difficulty arises on account of arrangements having been made to ultimately hand Vilna over to the Lithuanians in case the population should indulge in unnecessary fighting. The rally to the Polish forces is increasing in strength, and the Bolshevik armies are making desperate efforts to win a decisive action before the Poles can organize an effective offensive.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Legation has received a message from Helsinki stating that Leon Trotsky has issued an urgent appeal to the Bolshevik Army, pointing out that, despite propaganda, the Polish Communists have failed them and an extra effort will have to be made. In discussing recent reports of General Wrangle having captured 20,000 prisoners, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Polish information indicates that the Bolshevik troops have been withdrawn from General Wrangle's front and concentrated against the Poles, and it is most unlikely that such a number of prisoners have been taken.

### Bolshevik Advance Continues

The latest Bolshevik military communiqué, dated July 18, states that Bolshevik pursuit of the Poles continues energetically southwest of Vilna. In the Lida and Baranovich directions, important points eastward of Baranovich station have been reached. Westward of Slutsk, the Bolsheviks have occupied the line of the river Lan.

At Dubno, the Poles have been flung back, suffering severe losses. Between Dubno and the River Dniester, fighting of a local nature has taken place. On the Crimean front, fierce fighting is proceeding southward of Orkhov town.

As a result of a violent attack, in which the Bolshevik cavalry under General Budenny suffered heavy losses, a Warsaw message states that the Poles were able to enter Rovno and get away all the war matériel which had been stored there. The retreat to prepared lines is now complete, which would account for the small advance recorded in the Bolshevik message.

The correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Kovno states that the race between the Bolsheviks and the Lithuanians to reach Vilna is now over, the Bolsheviks having occupied that town on Wednesday afternoon. The Lithuanians reached the village of Landvarovo, six miles south of Vilna, and captured a Polish regiment. The situation is complicated by the Bolshevik occupation of Vilna.

### Conflicting Reports of Vilna

The correspondent wires later on Sunday that at a meeting of the Lithuanian National Assembly, it was stated

that, within the last six days, the Lithuanians had occupied 2500 square kilometers of territory evacuated by the Poles.

According to a telegram received from the Russian Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherin, it would appear that the Bolsheviks will soon evacuate Vilna and that a perfect understanding is reigning there between the Bolsheviks and the Lithuanians, who have now arrived at Vilna. When the Lithuanians entered the town, the Bolshevik commissioner declared that the occupied districts would be handed over to the Lithuanians in accordance with the peace treaty recently concluded between Russia and Lithuania. The Lithuanian Legation in London has issued a statement that, "our peace delegation arrived from Moscow today. Our troops occupied Landvarova and Vilna. We meet today the Russian army representatives to discuss the evacuation of Lithuanian territory by the Russians."

Reports that the Soviet armies are under General Brusiloff as commander-in-chief have been denied in a Petrograd journal, according to the correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Helsinki, as well as the report that German officers are serving in the Soviet army, operating against Poland. Leon Trotsky announces that the commander-in-chief of the Soviet armies is not General Brusiloff, but a 27-year-old officer named Tuhtshevsky, who served as a lieutenant in the army of the former Tsar.

### British Labor Leader's Report

Margaret Bondfield, the English Labor leader, who recently returned from Russia, in an interview in the Observer, states that she saw this general, and was informed that he defeated Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin and has now broken the army of the Poles.

Officers of the former Tsarist regiments have united with those of the Soviet administration in praising his brilliant strategy. Miss Bondfield says: "At the very time when the papers at home were talking about the rout of the Red Army, we were there in its midst seeing its absolute confidence in results, and we have now been witness of the fact that the Red offensive has been carried out according to timetable. They have accomplished in three weeks precisely what they said they would."

General Smilga told the delegation that they were not bothering about General Wrangle until they had broken the Polish Army, then, he said, it will be General Wrangle's turn.

## WORLD GATHERING OF THE BOY SCOUTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Boy Scouts from overseas are now gathering in London for the great international "jamboree," which will be held at Olympia from July 31 to August 7 next, at which it is expected that a total of 100,000 Boy Scouts will assemble from all parts of the world, including India, Australia, Canada, Egypt, and America. An American contingent of 300 scouts arrived in London on Sunday morning, and they will be quartered at Kinnaird House, Newington Green, which was the scene of the reading for the first time in England of the Declaration of American Independence. Included in the American party is a Denver troop, which is to give an exhibition of a real red Indian pageant with war dances in full costume, with attendant stage effects. The properties of this troop include an original stage coach and two prairie schooners.

### BELA KUN'S MOVEMENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. VIENNA, Austria (Monday).—Bela Kun, the Communist leader, left here for Russia on Saturday. His departure was kept secret to prevent disturbances.

## JAPANESE ACCUSED OF PLOT TO GAIN RAILROAD CONTROL

Military Alliance With Chinese Bandits Alleged in an Effort to Gain Possession of Chinese Eastern Railroad Properties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —Charges that the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria had participated in a bandit plot to cause trouble on the Chinese Eastern Railroad, especially in the vicinity of Harbin, in order to afford an excuse for the taking over of the road by Japan were contained in an official communication received here yesterday.

The aim of the plot, asserted this communication, was to create an ostensible justification for the taking over of the line by the Japanese authorities on the ground that the Chinese Government was not able to afford sufficient security to life and property.

The allegation is that some months ago the Japanese military commander in Southern Manchuria sent two of his aides to engage in a secret conference with leaders of the Chinese brigands who have been operating in the regions along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. Some time after this, it is stated, the Japanese authorities released from confinement all of the Chinese brigands previously arrested, and furnished them, upon their release, with arms and money. At the same time, it is said, the Japanese military authorities signed an agreement with five of the Chinese bandit leaders, the object of which document was that the brigands should create disturbances along the railway lines, interrupting traffic and doing as much damage as possible along the railway zone.

The names of the Chinese brigand leaders with whom this agreement is said to have been signed are given in the communication reporting the alleged conspiracy.

It is stated that the evident object of the reported conspiracy between the Japanese in Manchuria and these Chinese outlaws is to create trouble along the Chinese Eastern Railroad, the junction of the Chinese Eastern and Japan's South Manchuria line, to which district the activities of the brigands are said to have been especially directed.

It was learned at Peking, it is stated, that the Chinese brigand leaders have begun to act in accordance with the alleged secret agreement with the Japanese, harassing the Russian rear in the north and creating general disturbance in the railway zone.

It is recalled here that for several months reports have been received from time to time alleging the desire of Japan to gain control of the Chinese Eastern Railway to aid in the solidification of the Japanese position in Siberia through the exercise of full control over a line, which is an integral part of the Trans-Siberian system, connecting that system with the Japanese railways in Manchuria which lead southward and form junctions with the line running to the Chinese capital. Under the railway concessions giving to Russian interests the privilege of constructing and operating in full costume, with attendant stage effects. The properties of this troop include an original stage coach and two prairie schooners.

### Foreign Nations Neutral

Representatives in Peking Maintain Position as Fighting Proceeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —Representatives of foreign governments resident in Peking are maintaining a strictly neutral position in face of the practical investment of the city and the continual fighting in progress between the two rival military groups fighting for the control of the Chinese Government. Dispatches reaching the State Department yesterday from the United States Legation indicated that there had been no untoward incident to complicate the international situation; and that the foreign representatives were using their influence to prevent the city of Peking itself from becoming the scene of battles.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, commanding the United States Pacific squadron, has moved, it is understood, with his flagship and three torpedo boats, to the vicinity of the fighting area. Under the Boxer protocol United States and British troops are authorized to guard the railroad between Peking and Tientsin, in case of such an emergency as would compel foreign residents to evacuate themselves to a deep sea port. All that these troops undertake is that the road shall be kept open, although they do not in any manner interfere with the movement of troops by the rival Chinese military leaders.

### President Stands Aside

Dispatches to the Department of State left doubt as to what part the central government of China and

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered as second-class matter, June 26, 1917, at Post Office at Boston, Mass., under Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

### INDEX FOR JULY 20, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 1
Stock Market Quotations.....	1
Primary Cotton Goods Situation.....	1
Liberty Bonds Sagging Again.....	1
Fuel Scarcity a Shipping Factor.....	1
British Trade Balance Increases.....	1
Shoe Buyers.....	1
Dividends.....	1
Editorials.....	Page 14
Plain Speaking at Last.....	14
The Convention of the Prohibition Party.....	14
The Hawaiian Door to Citizenship.....	14
Progress of the Crops.....	14
Holyhead.....	14
General News.....	14
Date of World Finance Council Is September 25.....	1
Japanese Accused of Plot to Gain Railroad Control.....	1
South American Situation Calm.....	1
Soviet Plans for Decisive Victory.....	1
Bolsheviks Accept British Conditions.....	1
Soldiers Erect Armenian State.....	1
Revolts Laid to Pablo Gonzales.....	1
Japanese Eager to Present Fact.....	1
Alleged Cruelty Denied by Greeks.....	1
Merchant Marine Act Is Discussed.....	2
Explanation of Radical Program.....	2
Women's Charter of Freedom Gained.....	2
King George Opens New War Museum.....	2
How to Improve Cotton in Egypt.....	2
Food Situation Easier in India.....	2
Official Repeats Stand of Legion.....	2
Interchurch Plan Declared Sound.....	2
Decentralization Is Urged in France.....	2
South Australian Women Justices.....	2
Winnipeg Tries New Voting Plan.....	3
Wood Pulp Supply Survey Completed.....	3
City Efficiency Demand Continued.....	3
Illustrations.....	3
Mrs. Sarolini Naidu.....	3
Cyril Tolley.....	3
Gordon Craig.....	3
Drawing by Ruisdael.....	3
Labor.....	3
Strikes in France Hinder Travelers.....	4
Australian Labor Outlook Hopeful.....	4
Labor Is Urged to Aid Railroads.....	4
General Strike Menace Appears.....	4
Special Articles.....	4
A Bookman's Memories.....	4
Vienna in Black and White.....	4
New Forests.....	4
American Flag.....	4
With the Women of Greece.....	4
Suffrage Congress at Geneva.....	4
Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	4
Sporting.....	4
Yacht Personnel Remains Intact.....	4
Roberts Takes Another Title.....	4
United States Men Win Again.....	4
Theaters.....	4
Gordon Craig Interviewed.....	4
Jose Ramos, Cuban Dramatist.....	4
Cornell University Dramatic Club.....	4
A Community Theater Exchange.....	4
Henry Hull in a New Drama.....	4
On the Berlin Stage.....	4
On Taking Calls.....	4
The Home Forum.....	4
Infinite Capacity.....	4
A Diversion Along the Way.....	4



President Hu are taking in the turmoil, but the indications are that the President is standing aside while the rival generals fight it out. The contending groups are part and parcel of the military faction, each playing "a lone hand" game and neither of them loyal to the central government.

General Tuan Chih-jui, former Chinese Premier and Minister of War and the head of the Anfu Party, has sustained severe reverses not far from the Chinese capital, according to dispatches to the State Department yesterday. The defeat of the Tuan forces was inflicted by the Chihli forces, the opponents of the Anfu, headed by General Wu Pei-fu, whose removal from the command of the government troops in the Chihli Province was one of the principal causes of the outbreak. A second recent defeat suffered by General Tuan has shifted the fighting from the immediate vicinity of Peking to Lofa, a point on the Peking-Tientsin Railroad.

#### Details of Fighting

Following is one of the department statements of yesterday giving some details of the fighting:

"The forces under Gen. Chang Tso-lin, Military Inspector of Manchuria and Military Governor of the Province of Fengtien, who is opposing the Tuan forces, are said to have arrived 6000 strong in the fighting zone at Peking and Yang-tsun, and the State Department's advice is to the effect that he forced the withdrawal of the Tuan troops from those areas to Lofa, where he on the railroad between Tientsin and Peking. This withdrawal shifted the fighting zone away from the vicinity of Tientsin.

"General Wang, commanding the troops in Peking city, is reported to be taking measures to protect the city from violence at the hands of the Tuan soldiers, 8000 of whom are said to have returned from the fighting area to the vicinity of Peking.

"The department's advice from the American Legation at Peking are to the effect that the Peking authorities have the situation well in hand; that while all the gates of the city have been closed since Saturday night the people of Peking are calm, and that telegraphic communications have been resumed with Tientsin."

#### Reasons for Outbreak

The following summary of events connected with the outbreak was secured from authoritative sources and explains the genesis of the uprising:

There are no indications that the present trouble confronting the Chinese Government is in any way connected with the long-standing quarrel between North China and South China. The trouble was essentially caused by the rivalry of two factions of the northern military party, the Anfu and the Chihli.

Most of the offices under the government were held by the Chihli, but the most important positions were in control in the Anfu; the Anfu also had a majority in Parliament; when the Chinese President named Mr. Chow Shu-mu to be Premier and sent his name to be confirmed, the Anfu leaders refused confirmation; the appointment was regarded as designed to undermine the Anfu, of which General Tuan was the leader.

The Tuan leaders then issued a semi-ultimatum to the President asking him to dismiss from his command General Wu Pei-fu, commander of the government forces in the Chihli Province, and also Mr. Tsao Kun, civil Governor of the Province. They were formally dismissed, but the story goes that they were secretly instructed to continue their official duties.

General Tuan thereupon insisted that they were fully dismissed, but the deposed men retorted that the action of the President was taken under duress and mobilized their troops for a drive on the capital, or, more accurately, for a trial of strength with the Anfu. In the meantime the President dismissed from his command on the Mongolian frontier Gen. Hsu Cheng Chang, who is reputed to be one of the most brilliant men in China and who is also now on his way to Peking to find out what was the reason for his dismissal.

#### GERMAN DISAPPROVAL OF SPA CONDITIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The ending of the Spa conference has not done much to relieve the general political situation in Germany. The results achieved have disappointed almost everybody. The cabinet is believed to be perilously divided and the People's Party of the great industrialists is threatening to leave the government. According to the Spa correspondents, their real leader, Hugh Stinnes, was in favor of refusing to sign the coal agreement, and, on leaving for Berlin, said, "We have been strangled and deceived."

Demonstrations of protest against the signature have been arranged in several places in industrial Westphalia and it is probable that the miners will themselves decide in union whether or not they will work the overtime necessary for the production of 2,000,000 tons monthly, which has to be sent to France.

Press comment on the conference is almost unanimously unfavorable. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that the only good thing that can be said of the negotiations is that they were not continued. "Enemy's Spa Triumph," is the heading of a "Deutsche Tageszeitung" article, which sums up: "The conference has signified not revision, but infraction of the peace of Versailles." The "Tägliche Rundschau" exclaims: "The negotiations at Spa were not negotiations at all, but merely repetitions of the dictation of Versailles."

#### JAPANESE EAGER TO PRESENT FACTS

Spokesman for Racial Society Asserts They Want Chance to State Their Case Before Congressional Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Hearings on the Japanese problem in California and on the Pacific coast, before the congressional committee, are now under way, following the committee's conference with Gov. William D. Stephens and careful study of the report of the State Board of Control on which Governor Stephens based his recent letter to Secretary Bainbridge Colby, on Japanese immigration and land ownership.

George Shimo, the Japanese "potato king," in testimony before the committee, said that the question is racial, not economic. The objection to the presence of a race impossible of assimilation, Mr. Shimo held that assimilation was possible. Albert Johnson, Representative from Washington and chairman of the committee, said it would be impossible in the 20 days allotted to the hearing to examine all those who were desirous of being heard. "We hope to hear all sides," he stated. "We therefore have instructed the different groups representing the different interests to select their witnesses and have them ready."

K. Kanazaki, secretary of the Japanese Association of America, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Japanese were glad of the opportunity to present the facts before the committee. They were not disturbed about the congressional investigation but they were much concerned over the initiative measure on which the people of California will vote in November. If that should carry it would immediately put into effect prohibition of land ownership in California by Japanese.

Governor Hart of Washington has requested the committee to visit that State, where, he says, a condition exists as deserving of congressional action as in California.

#### Sub-Committees Formed

Investigation of Japanese Problem is Made Along Three Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which is investigating the Japanese situation on the Pacific coast, has divided its activities among three sub-committees, to enable it to "accomplish even a portion of the work immediately in hand," Albert Johnson, chairman, announced yesterday.

Hearings by the sub-committees will be held in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Fresno and other points in California until Thursday night, when the committee will leave for Tacoma and Seattle, Washington. After the testimony and exhibits conducted during the present trip of the committee have been put in form, a sub-committee will return to the coast with the transcript to recheck it before the report is submitted to Congress, Mr. Johnson said.

No attempt will be made by the committee at this time to study border immigration problems in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, but an independent investigation will be made by a sub-committee in November, the chairman said.

#### LIVING WAGE IS MINERS' DEMAND

Official of Union Says \$6 a Day Is Necessary and That Cost of Coal Need Not Go Higher

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—In arguing for the mine workers before the Anthracite Coal Commission here yesterday, Philip Murray, vice-president of the union, declared that the outstanding development of the hearings which are drawing to a close is "the establishment for all time in this industry of the principle of the living wage."

"The operators have declared repeatedly their acceptance of this principle and their purpose to adhere to it and have stated that the sole point of difference with us is one of fact, as to what constitutes a living wage and how it should be determined," Murray continued. "It was not until the cross-examination that we secured from the operators the amazing statement that a mine worker can live and support a family on American standards on a wage of \$3.34 per day."

"When we sought to demonstrate by an inquiry into the monopolistic domination of the industry and its abnormally large earnings, direct and indirect, that our just wage demands could be met and the increase absorbed by the operators out of their profits without an increase in the price of coal to the consumer, we encountered a technical objection from the operators who raised the question as to the jurisdiction of the commission to go into matters of costs, prices, profits and monopoly."

"We submit that we have established beyond contradiction the following points:

"1. Anthracite workers are not now receiving a living wage.  
"2. A living wage in this industry would be largely in excess of the maximum earnings which the operators show in their own table.  
"3. Our demand for a minimum wage of \$6 per day, with differentials, is reasonable and conservative."  
On the question of union recognition, Mr. Murray said:

"There can be no industrial peace

or accelerated production in the anthracite industry until the United Mine Workers of America are given a full and complete recognition of their union. This is no threat. It is merely the statement of a fact. It cannot have, nor does it claim it can have, the influence over the great body of mine workers which it should have until the operators accord it complete recognition."

#### ALLEGED CRUELTY DENIED BY GREEKS

Rumor Emanating From Constantinople of Shooting of Kemalists Soldiers Is Contradicted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Greek Legation informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, although it is practically quite superfluous to repudiate again the rumor emanating from Constantinople which alleges that the Greek Army, during its recent successful advance in Asia Minor, shot 15,000 prisoners of Mustafa Kemal's forces on the ground that they were not considered by Greece as belonging to the regular army, the Greek Legation nevertheless is authorized to give most formal denial to this statement.

Kemalist troops have, all through the recent campaign, been considered by the Greek forces as a belligerent army, and have been treated as such. Of the prisoners taken by the Greek troops, all those who have been forcibly enrolled in Mustafa Kemal's army, numbering several thousand, were sent back to their villages and are now engaged in their ordinary peaceful work of preparing for the new harvest. The remainder were all transferred to Smyrna.

In addition to the above, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor quoted a statement made by the Turkish Minister of Finance, Rechad Bey, now also in charge of the Ministry of the Interior, which appeared in the Constantinople paper, "Peyao Sahas" in its issue of July 14 as follows: "The Sublime Porte possesses no information yet regarding the progress of deliberations of the Spa conference. Our delegates now in France are empowered to eventually sign the peace treaty. As regards Greek occupation, we have not yet received any official information. We only know that the local population has in no way been molested during the military operations."

#### HITCH IN ARMENIAN PEACE DISCUSSIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Armenian bureau in London informs The Christian Science Monitor that latest intelligence to hand, dated July 17, shows that a serious crisis has arisen between the Central Soviet Government and the Armenian peace delegation at Moscow. Despite its apparent willingness to respect the independence of Armenia in its relations with foreign powers, the Russian Government strongly insists on controlling the external relations of independent Armenia. It has promised complete liberty to Armenia in its internal and economic problems, but has definitely refused any power to Armenia to deal independently with the western world.

The Armenian delegation in Moscow has telegraphed to Eriyan for further instructions. It has further refused the dispatch of large Soviet propaganda corps to Erivan, the purpose of which would have been to spread Soviet propaganda in Armenia. A similar body of Bolshevik propagandists, established at Tiflis, is reported to have had great success in the extent of undermining the authority of the Georgian Government.

#### RULE IS TO CHARGE ALL THEY CAN GET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two price schedules in apartment house property rents were admitted by counsel for the owners yesterday at a hearing held before Malcolm E. Nichols, chairman of the Mayor's rent and housing commission. Tenants occupying the apartments had protested against an increase of 40 per cent over present rents. Testimony brought out the fact that there was no limit to the amount charged newcomers, except what they would consent to pay.

"It's just a commercial transaction," said Mr. Nichols. "You get \$35 for one, and if you can get \$100 for another, all right."

"There's no law to limit it," replied the owner's counsel.

"But how can you justify a twofold price when the statutes say anyway that increases over 25 per cent are unjust?"

"The law says only increases of 25 per cent to those in possession; it doesn't go beyond to include new tenants. With them it's a question of supply and demand."

The property in dispute, although assessed a year ago at \$110,700, according to counsel, carries mortgages aggregating \$175,000.

#### SOUTH AFRICA'S PURCHASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Monday)—General Jan Christian Smuts, the Premier, announced on Sunday that the Union Government had bought the title deeds of Delville Wood, the scene of fierce fighting between the Germans and South Africans in France four years ago. Delville Wood celebrations were held on Sunday throughout the leading centers of the Union. Field Marshal Earl Haig has accepted an invitation to visit South Africa in February next.

#### MERCHANT MARINE ACT IS DISCUSSED

Rear Admiral Benson Explains Preferential Provisions of Jones Bill—Says Foreign Interests Using Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Addressing the National Association of American Manufacturers here yesterday, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, discussed the preferential features of the Jones Merchant Marine Act, particularly Section 28, which has been subject to strong criticism by foreign shipping interests because of the preferential treatment in overland rates it accords to goods and persons to be transported in American bottoms.

Chairman Benson charged that foreign shipping interests, particularly on the Pacific coast, had been conducting strong propaganda, mixed with threats, against this provision of the law, and were trying to defeat the purpose of the proviso, namely the encouragement of an American merchant marine sufficient to handle all the business offered to this country for ocean transportation. The board, he said, is determined to live up to the letter of the law but it "will not be enforced until there is sufficient tonnage to handle all business offered." Admiral Benson said in explanation of the controversial clause of the act:

"Foreign shipping interests, particularly those operating from the Pacific coast, have conducted a propaganda from the provisions of Section 28 in the hope of deceiving commercial organizations and shippers into open opposition of the provisions of this section. The usual method employed is to threaten that unless Section 28 is repealed, these foreign carriers will divert their vessel operations from the American ports on the Pacific either to Vancouver, British Columbia, or to ports of the Atlantic or the Gulf; a plan, which, if successful, would only serve to congest Atlantic and Gulf ports and denude Pacific ports of commercial export movement."

Effect of Section 28  
"During such period as Section 28 should be in effect as governing shipments to or from any foreign port, or a port in possession of the United States, merchandise moving in such trade in foreign steamers would be required to pay the full domestic inland freight, plus ocean rates charged by such foreign steamship company."

"If, at such times, export merchandise were to move in American steamers, it would be entitled to the benefit of the lowest through rate or the lowest proportional equalizing export rate over rail lines subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. If, therefore, merchandise in export or import is routed by American water carriers, it will, under all conditions, whether of enforcement or non-enforcement of Section 28, be entitled to the lowest preferential rail rate available for such traffic."

"Section 28 will not be enforced unless there is adequate American tonnage to handle all business offered. This is a policy that is not subject to interpretation. It is clearly set forth in the provisions of Section 28, as enacted. Neither the board nor Interstate Commerce Commission has authority to enforce the provisions of Section 28 as affecting the business of a foreign port or a port in possession or dependency of the United States, unless ample tonnage is available."

"In harmony with such requirement, if Section 28 were enforced with regard to Far East movements, the board would supply any deficiencies in American tonnage in operation from Pacific ports, in order that the movement of commerce through those ports shall in no manner be restricted."

#### Diversion Impossible

"To any person who makes a study of the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act in connection with authority vested by the Transportation Act, 1920, in the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be apparent that attempts by foreign carriers to carry out their threats to divert movements from Pacific ports must fail, and for the following reasons:

"If foreign carriers were to transfer their vessel operations to Vancouver, for instance, as threatened, and the section were enforced with regard to Far East ports, neither through rates nor export preferential rail rates could then be applied for merchandise moving through Vancouver, unless it were handled from that port in American documented vessels. Such merchandise moving in foreign ships would be required to pay the full local rail charges between the point of origin or destination in the United States and the point where the lines of the rail carrier cross the border between Canada and the United States. "This differential in itself plus the Canadian rail rate would be a greater handicap against foreign steamers than would be the domestic rate to a Pacific coast American port."

#### MAYOR ASKS WHY MILLS ARE CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The closing of the American Woolen Company's mills about a week ago, when 15,000 workers were thrown out of employment, has resulted in the departure of so many to foreign countries and to other cities, and in so much hardship to those who remain idle, that Mayor William P. White yesterday morning brought the matter before the city council. That body voted to wait upon William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen

Company, to ask the reasons for the shutdown of the mills and also when they will be reopened.

"Mr. Wood has entertained thousands at his estate in the past few weeks with music and cheese; now some of them are starving," Mayor White told the council. "I will support the president of the American Woolen Company when he is right, but I do not want to have to open soup kitchens in this city. The big war profits were made by the American Woolen Company, not by the City of Lawrence, and the company could well afford to sell cloth at cost, or at a slight loss, if necessary."

Mayor White said he was in a position to know that although most of the mill workers made good wages during the war they had saved practically nothing, and that the closing down of the mills left many almost destitute. He told the council that he would try to arrange a conference with Mr. Wood to discuss the situation. Yesterday, however, Mayor White announced, Mr. Wood had telephoned him that he had sent a letter explaining conditions and was ready to meet him at any time if further information was wanted.

Mr. Wood's letter said that his mills had received no new orders of importance for two months, and had cancelled many orders received before that time. Continued production, he said, would only fill the warehouses with unsalable goods; when goods could be disposed of, manufacturing would be resumed.

#### SOLDIERS ERECT ARMENIAN STATE

New Political Unit Is Proclaimed in Cilicia, Reports Assert—Mustapha Kemal Pasha Told He Must Withdraw Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—A new independent Armenian state comprising the Amanus region of Cilicia, Armenia Minor, has sprung up recently, according to the American Committee for Armenian Independence, which says that the Armenian soldiers of the Legion d'Orient and the Armenian Volunteers, on June 6, declared that region independent, under the presidency of Captain Shishmanian.

"Mr. Rupenian," says the committee, "in the name of this new state, sent an ultimatum to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, demanding the withdrawal of the Kemalist forces from Cilicia. He declared that if Mustapha Kemal's followers did not desist from attacking the Armenians, it might be necessary to resort to reprisals."

"The provisional government of the new Armenian state also presented a memorandum to the French military, explaining the rights of the Armenians over Cilicia, enumerating the wrongs suffered by the Armenians on account of the Turkophile policy of the French, and asking the French to define their position and state openly whether they would side with the Turks or with the Armenians."

"It appears that the French have realized their former mistake of encouraging the Turks. General Gouraud, the French High Commissioner, in appreciation of the Armenian heroism that saved Aintab and the French prestige from the hordes of Mustapha Kemal, has issued instructions to the French military in Cilicia that the Armenians must be permitted to keep their arms, and if necessary they must be assisted by the French soldiers. Arms withheld from the Armenians are now being restored to them by the French. Not only do the French no longer demand the disarmament of the Armenian defenders of Chok-Marzouan, but supply them with arms at their disposal."

"The Armenians have occupied also the port of Ayas, known as Ayas the Glorious, a few miles west of the modern town of Yomurtalik, almost facing Alexandretta."

#### MAINE TO HAVE EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Maine Agricultural Department is planning for a large display at the eastern states' exhibit at Springfield, Massachusetts, in September. It is proposed to show not only what the soil is producing but also what officials and attachés of the department are doing to make the products of the soil larger in quantity and better in quality.

#### AERIAL MAIL ANNOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Postmaster General announced that, from Monday, July 19, there will be dispatch of mail by aeroplane between London and Brussels every week day.

#### HOLLAND'S DELEGATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Dutch Government has decided that Holland shall be officially represented by Jonkheer Dr. de Marees van Swinderen, its Ambassador in London. In the negotiations with the Committee of the League of Nations.

#### State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE  
33 STATE STREET  
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH  
578 Boylston Street  
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH  
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

#### EXPLANATION OF RADICAL PROGRAM

Member of Committee of Forty-Eight Asserts Labor Party Men Sought Failure of Any Political Reform Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Although the Committee of Forty-Eight did not succeed in forming a third party at its recent convention in Chicago, Illinois, it is probable that efforts toward that end will be continued, and the result of conferences now being held in both the west and the east is awaited by those who feel the necessity of establishing, between the right, represented by the Republican and Democratic parties, and the extreme left, represented by the Farmer-Labor Party organized at Chicago, a liberal party, representing the whole American people, and demanding drastic reforms, through political action, in order to prevent what many believe would otherwise be an inevitable clash between the two extremes.

The committee did not realize until it was too late the plans of the men who controlled the American Labor Party, which the committee proposed to join. A member of the committee said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the aim of John Fitzpatrick, W. Z. Foster, Edward Nockels and the other men who controlled the Chicago situation was not success through political action, but failure. He was convinced that the Farmer-Labor Party leaders courted failure in order to use it as proof, among the workmen of the country, that political action is of no use to them. What the leaders were really working for, he said, was the establishment of guild socialism in the United States through the agency of the American Federation of Labor, after the power of President Samuel Gompers had been destroyed.

#### Liberals Were Forced Out

To further this end, he continued, this extreme radical element at Chicago insisted upon a platform which would not only force away from a merger the liberals whom they courted chiefly for their financial backing, but which would also stand little chance of success at the polls. Their argument was represented to be that, not wishing for any success through political action, the more hopeless their platform was as a vote-getter, the greater their opportunity to use its failure as another lever by which to force the opinion of the workers over to the side of those who believe in direct action.

The liberals went to Chicago, The Christian Science Monitor's representative was informed, to establish a party representing the whole people, a party which insisted upon drastic economic reforms, but only through political action and full use of the constitutional rights granted to the whole people. They refused to merge with a Farmer-Labor Party, which they felt was the expression of the desire of a certain sort of working-

man leadership to place in the field a ticket which represented not the whole people, but a single class, and which was handicapped by a platform so lacking in vote-getting power that its failure would add strength to the claims of those leaders that political action is useless as a means of establishing the workers' full rights.

#### Liberals Join Labor

The liberals who see the situation in this light insist that they do not oppose legitimate efforts to fight for Labor's cause. They are eager to join in such efforts, but they differ now, as they did in meetings with the Labor Party people in Chicago, from the view that the way to establish Labor's rights is by a class movement. An effective movement, they believe, must be in behalf of the whole people of the United States, a movement to establish such political and economic reforms that constitutional government may be taken away from parties representing privilege and classes, and placed where it was originally intended to stay, in the hands of all the people.

A class movement, they are convinced, will never accomplish this. Hence their insistence upon the necessity, somehow, of organizing a third party that shall not be class conscious, but armed with a platform of economic reform, to be established by constitutional methods of political action.

The Farmer-Labor leaders take exception to these views. Rose Schneiderman, their candidate for United States Senator from New York, has issued a statement which reads in part:

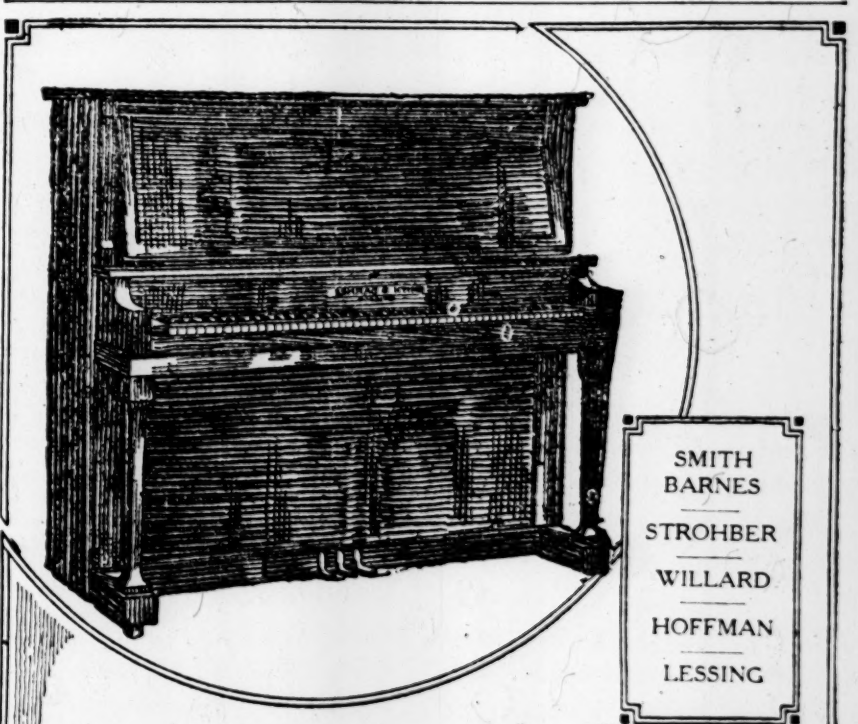
"The Labor Party's idea from the start was to organize the hand and brain workers and let them write their own program. Mr. Pinchot is contemptuous of the Farmer-Labor platform and insinuates it was spun from the personal theories of Tocqueville, Robert Ruck and other platform committee members. The fact is the committee merely gave technical aid to express compactly demands already made by the various groups of farmers and workers."

"If such slow-moving, conservative bodies as the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods demand nationalization of the railroads with democratic operation, is it for Mr. Pinchot and his little group of serious thinkers to veto the plan? If the teachers would democratize the school system, if the farmers demand state-owned packing houses and flour mills, if the Negroes demand equality before the law, can a real party of the people reject these plans when it makes its platform? It is hard to understand why Messrs. Pinchot, McCurdy, Hopkins and Record should reproach the Farmer-Labor Party as being a class party."

#### END OF WAR DEFINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The phrase, "termination of the war," has now been clarified officially by a statement which has been issued. By an order-in-council, January 10, 1920, was fixed as the date of the termination of the war with Germany only, but the date of the end of the war as a whole has yet to be fixed by order-in-council, and this cannot be settled until the last of the peace treaties has been signed and ratified, so that, officially, the war as a whole has not yet ended.



SMITH  
BARNES  
STROHBER  
WILLARD  
HOFFMAN  
LESSING

#### A Word to Newlyweds

NO matter how small they may be, your temporary living quarters will hold NOW one of the most important purchases you have to make for your prospective home—a piano.

A visit to any one of our branch stores, or a look through our catalog (mailed free on request), will convince you that nothing can be saved by postponing your purchase of a Smith & Barnes Piano or Player this month at our present low prices.

Our convenient monthly payment plan makes it easy for you to become the owner of a truly fine instrument. Ask us for particulars.

Our service to musicians and music lovers through each of our six branch stores is complete and has caused them to be known as Music Headquarters. We not only distribute Victor and Columbia phonographs but also carry extensive stocks of the latest phonograph records and player rolls.

Factory: THE SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO., Chicago, Ill.

SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.  
Washington Arcade, 255 Woodward Ave., Detroit  
THE SMITH PIANO CO.  
511 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago  
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.  
1005 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.  
1828 Broadway, Parsons, Kan.





## Stephen Phillips

A New York church announced for Sunday evening—a community service.

Curious, like the Athenians, for the new thing, I attended. The service was a succession of surprises, but the chief surprise and the chief interest was when the curate, instead of reading the lesson from the Bible, informed the congregation that he had selected for their edification "Marpessa" by Stephen Phillips. He did not read it very well; and sometimes he seemed to draw attention to a passage of "surpassing beauty." He dwelt, I remember, with immense approval on the opening line—"Wounded with beauty in the summer night."

Sitting there and listening, I said to myself, "This is surely a very unusual proceeding, this reading a long poem to a very attentive congregation in an Episcopal church in the Empire City; and after a while I found some solace in recalling that Stephen Phillips was a son of the Rev. Stephen Phillips, D. D., Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral.

The community service proceeded, and as much of it had little to do with religion, yet quite proper, and of a character to which I would not hesitate to invite the strictest of my relations, I fell to thinking of Stephen Phillips, and going over in memory our meetings. Perhaps the cadences of "Marpessa" moved me to tranquil and sweet remembrances, for Phillips had the secret of beauty, and of brief paths: of careful beauty such as:

And live in simple music, country songs,  
And mournful ballads by the winter fire.

I saw him first in a London drawing-room in the early nineties. He had not then made his great success; he had not then achieved what might have seemed to be impossible; he had not then persuaded London managers, astute men like Sir Herbert Tree and Sir George Alexander, that there was a public, a paying public, a packed, cheering public for the poetic drama.

His great year was 1900. On October 31 "Herod" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree (the never took the worst part), as Herod. It was a wonderful occasion. Poets were jubilant, and they whispered one to another between the acts that Sir George Alexander, who was untitled like Tree and like Tree, never out of the movement), had commissioned and accepted for production "Paola and Francesca" by Stephen Phillips. Those were great days. The first night of "Herod" was an event. Between the acts an eminent poet said to me: "What price 'Charley's Aunt' now?" And we all went home musing as much as we could remember of—

I dreamed last night of a dome of beaten gold  
To be a counter-glory to the sun.

And we whispered:  
To me it seems that they who grasp the world,  
The kingdom and the power and the glory,  
Must pay with deepest misery of spirit,  
Atoning unto God for a brief brightness.

Great days! When I reached home, I remember that I dug out from the cupboard under the stairs my own poetic tragedy called "The Unpardonable Sin," and began to polish it.

But memory is traveling as fast as that champion horse, Man o' War. I must draw rein. I was saying that I first met Stephen Phillips in a London drawing-room in the early nineties. He was already a poet, known to the inner circle, but not yet famous. I think he had recently published the lovely "Lyrics" and "The Apparition," than which I doubt if he ever wrote anything finer.

She had forgotten nothing, yet older she seemed, and still:  
All quietly she took my kiss,  
Even as a mother will.

And before these, some years before, in 1890, he was one of the four friends who published at Oxford a slender, brown paper-covered pamphlet of poetry called "Primavera." The other writers were Laurence Binyon, his cousin; Manmohan Ghose, and A. S. Cripps.

But I am still in that London drawing-room. He came in; he stalked to a corner and stood there very erect, rather severe, without any intention of making himself agreeable, as writers of prose try to do. A minor poet who happened to be sitting by my side nudged me and whispered—"Stephen Phillips." I examined him. He was a fine figure; but a singularly stiff one; and his clear, cold blue eyes did not invite one to slap him on the back and say: "Well, and how are things going?" He had regular features, a strong chin, and a chiseled nose. I was still looking at him and saying over to myself:

And all the blue of these will go to the sky,  
And all thy laughter to the river's run;  
But yet—

Thy tumbling hair will in the West be seen,  
And all thy trembling bosom in the dawn,  
But yet—

I was murmuring these lines to myself when the minor poet who was sitting next to me, looking straight at Stephen Phillips, said—"Did you ever see anything so exactly like a Roman emperor on a coin?"

We met several times after that but he never relaxed his unbending attitude. It may have been merely shyness. One heard of him from time to time, and gleaned particulars of his life—how he had been an actor with Frank Benson's company, and an army coach; how he had a passion for cricket and how in the end, after his great success he settled down at Ashford in Middlesex, to live by his pen, by poetry, and the poetic drama, and to suffer money and other troubles.

He was not a good manager of his own affairs, better than Francis Thompson, but worse than the humblest commuter. But he must have had moments of ecstasy when he sat down to read the press notices that are printed at the end of most of his books. Again and again it was said that nothing like his work had been seen since Browning and Tennyson. And he had the memory, too, of the success he won in 1897 when his "Poems" were "crowned" by The Academy and he received a prize 100 guineas, which went much further in those days.

But it is a sorry business for a poet to be obliged to live by his verse. In 1915 Martin Harvey produced his "Armageddon" at the New Theater, London. No, The Academy would not have crowned that. But there was something of the old chaste fire, tranquil beauty and sensitive interpretation in "Panama and Other Poems" published in 1915.

When he passed away four and a half years ago, his fellow poets wrote beautiful things about him, for every one was touched at remembering this most successful and most unfortunate poet who used our sweet and flexible English tongue with a distinction of simplicity, a sense of gliding beauty, and a nice taste in words that is not given to many. And but the other day, on July 3, his brother, Harold D. Phillips, who is organist at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, published in the New York Evening Post an article of memories of the poet. It is very well written, but rather severe, very severe, and unlike most articles, it makes me long for more.

But this is mere curiosity. His poetry is with us, and for me there is now the memory of hearing "Marpessa" read in a church in place of the Lesson, which almost makes me smile; and when I come to think of it I did see Stephen Phillips smile once.

It was when I told him the story of "Herod," Beerbohm Tree and the Head Carpenter at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Two days before the performance Tree called a rehearsal of the scenery of "Herod" without actors, without speech. Beerbohm Tree and the Head Carpenter sat in the dress circle and watched the magnificent scenery pass across the stage from the first scene to the last. They sat in silence. There was no hitch. Just before the end Beerbohm Tree turned to the Head Carpenter and said—"Well, Johnson, what do you think of the scenery now?"

To which the Head Carpenter replied—"Governor, it'll take mighty fine words to carry it."

## VIENNA IN BLACK AND WHITE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Given her love for the color of life, the black bread of Vienna's poverty must be bitter indeed. Bread of charity much of it is, too, the charity of the foreigner; and what can be more bitter than that, though her children are the rosier for it? Many of them now do not look as unhappy little creatures as the small Berliners.

Down in the gardens along the Francis Joseph Quay, near the Danube Canal, a happy little swarm works off in the

sunshine energy which it owes to Mr. Hoover, Sir William Goode and its late "enemies."

And yet, and yet, still there are 80 out of every 100 of them in crying need. Dare once to compare them in your mind with children at home; your purse will empty itself forthwith.

It has become a commonplace to warn: "Do not judge from the hotels." Here, as elsewhere, hotels are only for profiteers and the foreigner; and even for the foreigner life in them is dear. You can buy secretly from your waiter a few luxuries such as white bread, always at a price. Today's price for a loaf would once have paid a Cabinet Minister's salary.

Strawberries are 75 kronen, or nominally \$12 a pound. Pre-war cakes and tarts can be bought, such as the famous Mohnkuchen, a rich pastry stuffed with poppy seeds, but one cake will cost you as much as a pound's weight of the best chocolates at home.

And today, in the chief hotels of Vienna, not even money will buy a hot bath, except once a week, on a Saturday morning.

The Fate of the Middle Class  
So you must go out into the suburban streets and lanes of the city, if you would compel the truth to come in. The very poor you have always with you, day and night, at every street corner, begging. Workers once on the poverty line are fairly well off, owing to the big rise in wages, dubious though their wage-getting is, with industry living from hand to mouth for lack of raw material and fuel. But slowly, steadily and in silence, the middle class is passing away. Not only is it inarticulate; it is all but invisible. Its members have no money to lunch or dine in the restaurants as they used, or to sit in the cafes, to go to the theaters or to lounge in the cabarets and dancing-halls; they just creep to and fro between their offices and their homes, hiding their shabby clothes. In this class you must reckon the small official, of whom the number has vastly increased; for every official who served the Austrian emperor, the Austrian republic is served by five; then, too, from all points of the compass they have been driven in upon Vienna, out of the lands lost to her by the Peace of St. Germain. And you must reckon also the once rich whom, here, as elsewhere, war, sternest of sergeants, is drilling in the ranks of the new poor.

Will this middle class altogether disappear? For its children must drift into the industrial world, are officially warned that they must by the universities, which advise youths to drop their courses for professional life in favor of the technical classes that almost promise a livelihood. High schools for girls are shut.

Vienna will give her children music as long as she has one krone note to rub against another. To study music is a part of Viennese education no less natural than for an Austrian girl to learn to curtsy or a boy to kiss hands. But how high now is the cost of music lessons! The cost of a concert, as educative, puts that side of musical study out of reach. And then you must remember that a set of Czerny's Exercises and a satchel of schoolbooks will be worth a king's ransom.

The high price of books in general and foreign books in chief means that the mind of Central Europe is sentenced to a long term of solitary confinement. (A single copy of a short history of Poland, published by the Home University Library, which costs not 50 cents in America, cost me what used to be \$12.) For the last six years the libraries of Vienna have been starved of foreign thought; natural science, politics, economics, ethics—these are eating her heart out for the new tidings of these things, and at the present there is none to satisfy her. She to whom the arts have been the breath of life must now learn to think of them as luxuries beyond her means.

She might buy herself food or raw material with new music, of which vast rolls are waiting for export, but the time for Viennese light opera is not yet, though foreign speculators are busy buying up production rights for a mere song, in the hope of listeners some day. So for the present she must bide patiently in her cell.

Nor can she be reached 'brough her newspapers. Not only is the price of them always rising; their foreign news service is hopelessly and without exception bad. Yet how can they be better served? What newspaper in Austria nowadays can afford the luxury of "Our Special Correspondent?" Austria's whole productivity is being throttled by compulsory state control. In agriculture, for instance,

nurseries trees more than 35 feet high. To encourage the planting of tree belts on the plains, the Canadian Forestry Association, in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Forestry, has sent to the west this year a special railway coach which will tour the country for four months, bringing to the plainsmen the gospel of forestation and conservation. It left Winnipeg the second week in June and will be on the road four months, covering as much as possible of the three prairie provinces. Competent foresters and lecturers are in charge of the car, and at each point visited lectures will be given on tree planting, forestation and reforestation. A moving-picture machine will demonstrate to the eye what has been accomplished in various parts of the world by tree planting, and the foresters will give a practical demonstration of how a tree belt should be laid out to get the best results, and how the planting should be done. Schools will be visited and the pupils told about the desirability of putting trees on the plains.

A. Mitchell of Lethbridge, who is in charge of the forestry coach, recently said, "The plains would have been covered with trees perhaps centuries ago if the wind currents had been different. For a great part of the year, the wind blows from west to east. Consequently the tree seeds have to fight their way against the currents. If the wind had blown more from east to west long ago, the seeds would have been carried westward and it is not too much to say that by now the plains would have been covered with belts of forest growth. By assisting nature in her plantings, by preventing forest fires, by instructing farmers in the care of forest belts, we are confident the next generation will look upon a far different western Canada from that of their ancestors. Every farm will have its forest belt. In southern Alberta where irrigation is extensively practiced trees will line the banks of all the ditches and give new beauty to the plains."

People of Bound Brook, New Jersey, claim that a mountain just back of their suburban village has the enviable honor of being the first spot where the American flag was officially raised. True the evidence is purely circumstantial, but very convincing at that. To the people of Bound Brook, it is unquestionable.

The American forefathers were evidently careless about the way they recorded the beginnings of traditions, just as careless, in fact, as most other rulers of Central Europe are children.

Childishly these Central European states shut their frontiers one against another, so that trade within the borders of the old Austrian Empire has become as difficult as trading with the stars. That empire was once an industrial regalia of states, with Vienna for its crown; and now she lies in the midst of the Danube plain like a crown abandoned. "If Austria did not exist, it would be necessary to create her." No one would suggest a political re-creation, but to re-create economically that industrial unit, with Vienna as its center, is the one way in which to save not only Austria, but all Central Europe with her. Said first in political earnest, then for many a year in mockery, now in economic despair, was that perhaps a wise man's saying—a man wiser in his generation than we children of political light?

NEW FORESTS  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The great, undulating sweeps of treeless prairie in western Canada are in prospect of passing. When the real settlement of the Canadian plains began a half century ago, the territory now embraced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was treeless except for fringes of forest along the banks of streams and lakes. This, of course, precludes the great north country of woods and waters where there have been trees for 250 years, as noted in the records of the Hudson Bay Company. But on the southern and midland plains the forest growth tapering off from the highlands of Ontario ended about where Winnipeg now stands. Westward from the Red River valley there were hundreds of square miles where not a tree was growing.

Today Winnipeg is a "forest city." Many Manitoba and Saskatchewan farm homes are hidden by Manitoba maples, poplars and evergreens; refreshing woodland clumps break the monotony of the great stretches of the Canadian "pampas." All down the years Nature has been at work trying to clothe the prairie with forest verdure. Battling against fires, the tramping of the buffalo, the severe frosts of winter, and man's destructiveness, the progress has been slow. But even at that it has been sure, and Nature is in no hurry. The centuries are hers.

But now a new day has come. Man has come to see that he must have trees on the western plains. The artist wants them for their own sake, but the man with an eye to business and profits sees that he must have them for the sake of prosperity. The western farmer wants trees because he has come to know that they help him in his farming, for the Canadian Department of Forestry has made it plain that trees will conserve soil moisture for his crops, will temper the climate, will prevent soil "blowing," which in parts of the west has caused a loss in some seasons running into thousands of dollars as a result of the destruction of the young wheat and oat plants.

All over the west, farmers are interested in tree planting. Thousands of young trees are sent out free of charge each year from the government forestry at Indian Head, Sask. Started less than 25 years ago on a bald plain, there are now in the Indian Head

## WHITE PETUNIAS

The little white petunias climb up the garden wall.  
Climb merrily, climb cheerily,  
And never fear to fall,  
Slim fragile stems go creeping high,  
Each blossom nods and swings,  
And every passing July breeze  
A faint sweet perfume brings.

The birds and butterflies flit by, in holiday delight,  
Flit daily, flit gaily,  
Till falls the summer night.  
The quiet moon smiles down to see  
A thousand moons below,  
Where softly in the evening breeze  
Frail white petunias blow.

The little white petunias at last are satisfied,  
Their prison bounds, the garden grounds,  
One day are thrust aside,  
And high above the garden wall  
Green banners are unfurled;  
The little white petunias  
Gaze forth upon the world!

sunshine energy which it owes to Mr. Hoover, Sir William Goode and its late "enemies."

And yet, and yet, still there are 80 out of every 100 of them in crying need. Dare once to compare them in your mind with children at home; your purse will empty itself forthwith.

It has become a commonplace to warn: "Do not judge from the hotels." Here, as elsewhere, hotels are only for profiteers and the foreigner; and even for the foreigner life in them is dear. You can buy secretly from your waiter a few luxuries such as white bread, always at a price. Today's price for a loaf would once have paid a Cabinet Minister's salary.

Strawberries are 75 kronen, or nominally \$12 a pound. Pre-war cakes and tarts can be bought, such as the famous Mohnkuchen, a rich pastry stuffed with poppy seeds, but one cake will cost you as much as a pound's weight of the best chocolates at home.

And today, in the chief hotels of Vienna, not even money will buy a hot bath, except once a week, on a Saturday morning.

The Fate of the Middle Class  
So you must go out into the suburban streets and lanes of the city, if you would compel the truth to come in. The very poor you have always with you, day and night, at every street corner, begging. Workers once on the poverty line are fairly well off, owing to the big rise in wages, dubious though their wage-getting is, with industry living from hand to mouth for lack of raw material and fuel. But slowly, steadily and in silence, the middle class is passing away. Not only is it inarticulate; it is all but invisible. Its members have no money to lunch or dine in the restaurants as they used, or to sit in the cafes, to go to the theaters or to lounge in the cabarets and dancing-halls; they just creep to and fro between their offices and their homes, hiding their shabby clothes. In this class you must reckon the small official, of whom the number has vastly increased; for every official who served the Austrian emperor, the Austrian republic is served by five; then, too, from all points of the compass they have been driven in upon Vienna, out of the lands lost to her by the Peace of St. Germain. And you must reckon also the once rich whom, here, as elsewhere, war, sternest of sergeants, is drilling in the ranks of the new poor.

Will this middle class altogether disappear? For its children must drift into the industrial world, are officially warned that they must by the universities, which advise youths to drop their courses for professional life in favor of the technical classes that almost promise a livelihood. High schools for girls are shut.

Vienna will give her children music as long as she has one krone note to rub against another. To study music is a part of Viennese education no less natural than for an Austrian girl to learn to curtsy or a boy to kiss hands. But how high now is the cost of music lessons! The cost of a concert, as educative, puts that side of musical study out of reach. And then you must remember that a set of Czerny's Exercises and a satchel of schoolbooks will be worth a king's ransom.

The high price of books in general and foreign books in chief means that the mind of Central Europe is sentenced to a long term of solitary confinement. (A single copy of a short history of Poland, published by the Home University Library, which costs not 50 cents in America, cost me what used to be \$12.) For the last six years the libraries of Vienna have been starved of foreign thought; natural science, politics, economics, ethics—these are eating her heart out for the new tidings of these things, and at the present there is none to satisfy her. She to whom the arts have been the breath of life must now learn to think of them as luxuries beyond her means.

She might buy herself food or raw material with new music, of which vast rolls are waiting for export, but the time for Viennese light opera is not yet, though foreign speculators are busy buying up production rights for a mere song, in the hope of listeners some day. So for the present she must bide patiently in her cell.

Nor can she be reached 'brough her newspapers. Not only is the price of them always rising; their foreign news service is hopelessly and without exception bad. Yet how can they be better served? What newspaper in Austria nowadays can afford the luxury of "Our Special Correspondent?" Austria's whole productivity is being throttled by compulsory state control. In agriculture, for instance,

nurseries trees more than 35 feet high. To encourage the planting of tree belts on the plains, the Canadian Forestry Association, in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Forestry, has sent to the west this year a special railway coach which will tour the country for four months, bringing to the plainsmen the gospel of forestation and conservation. It left Winnipeg the second week in June and will be on the road four months, covering as much as possible of the three prairie provinces. Competent foresters and lecturers are in charge of the car, and at each point visited lectures will be given on tree planting, forestation and reforestation. A moving-picture machine will demonstrate to the eye what has been accomplished in various parts of the world by tree planting, and the foresters will give a practical demonstration of how a tree belt should be laid out to get the best results, and how the planting should be done. Schools will be visited and the pupils told about the desirability of putting trees on the plains.

A. Mitchell of Lethbridge, who is in charge of the forestry coach, recently said, "The plains would have been covered with trees perhaps centuries ago if the wind currents had been different. For a great part of the year, the wind blows from west to east. Consequently the tree seeds have to fight their way against the currents. If the wind had blown more from east to west long ago, the seeds would have been carried westward and it is not too much to say that by now the plains would have been covered with belts of forest growth. By assisting nature in her plantings, by preventing forest fires, by instructing farmers in the care of forest belts, we are confident the next generation will look upon a far different western Canada from that of their ancestors. Every farm will have its forest belt. In southern Alberta where irrigation is extensively practiced trees will line the banks of all the ditches and give new beauty to the plains."

People of Bound Brook, New Jersey, claim that a mountain just back of their suburban village has the enviable honor of being the first spot where the American flag was officially raised. True the evidence is purely circumstantial, but very convincing at that. To the people of Bound Brook, it is unquestionable.

The American forefathers were evidently careless about the way they recorded the beginnings of traditions, just as careless, in fact, as most other rulers of Central Europe are children.

Childishly these Central European states shut their frontiers one against another, so that trade within the borders of the old Austrian Empire has become as difficult as trading with the stars. That empire was once an industrial regalia of states, with Vienna for its crown; and now she lies in the midst of the Danube plain like a crown abandoned. "If Austria did not exist, it would be necessary to create her." No one would suggest a political re-creation, but to re-create economically that industrial unit, with Vienna as its center, is the one way in which to save not only Austria, but all Central Europe with her. Said first in political earnest, then for many a year in mockery, now in economic despair, was that perhaps a wise man's saying—a man wiser in his generation than we children of political light?

NEW FORESTS  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The great, undulating sweeps of treeless prairie in western Canada are in prospect of passing. When the real settlement of the Canadian plains began a half century ago, the territory now embraced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was treeless except for fringes of forest along the banks of streams and lakes. This, of course, precludes the great north country of woods and waters where there have been trees for 250 years, as noted in the records of the Hudson Bay Company. But on the southern and midland plains the forest growth tapering off from the highlands of Ontario ended about where Winnipeg now stands. Westward from the Red River valley there were hundreds of square miles where not a tree was growing.

Today Winnipeg is a "forest city." Many Manitoba and Saskatchewan farm homes are hidden by Manitoba maples, poplars and evergreens; refreshing woodland clumps break the monotony of the great stretches of the Canadian "pampas." All down the years Nature has been at work trying to clothe the prairie with forest verdure. Battling against fires, the tramping of the buffalo, the severe frosts of winter, and man's destructiveness, the progress has been slow. But even at that it has been sure, and Nature is in no hurry. The centuries are hers.

But now a new day has come. Man has come to see that he must have trees on the western plains. The artist wants them for their own sake, but the man with an eye to business and profits sees that he must have them for the sake of prosperity. The western farmer wants trees because he has come to know that they help him in his farming, for the Canadian Department of Forestry has made it plain that trees will conserve soil moisture for his crops, will temper the climate, will prevent soil "blowing," which in parts of the west has caused a loss in some seasons running into thousands of dollars as a result of the destruction of the young wheat and oat plants.

All over the west, farmers are interested in tree planting. Thousands of young trees are sent out free of charge each year from the government forestry at Indian Head, Sask. Started less than 25 years ago on a bald plain, there are now in the Indian Head

nurseries trees more than 35 feet high. To encourage the planting of tree belts on the plains, the Canadian Forestry Association, in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Forestry, has sent to the west this year a special railway coach which will tour the country for four months, bringing to the plainsmen the gospel of forestation and conservation. It left Winnipeg the second week in June and will be on the road four months, covering as much as possible of the three prairie provinces. Competent foresters and lecturers are in charge of the car, and at each point visited lectures will be given on tree planting, forestation and reforestation. A moving-picture machine will demonstrate to the eye what has been accomplished in various parts of the world by tree planting, and the foresters will give a practical demonstration of how a tree belt should be laid out to get the best results, and how the planting should be done. Schools will be visited and the pupils told about the desirability of putting trees on the plains.

A. Mitchell of Lethbridge, who is in charge of the forestry coach, recently said, "The plains would have been covered with trees perhaps centuries ago if the wind currents had been different. For a great part of the year, the wind blows from west to east. Consequently the tree seeds have to fight their way against the currents. If the wind had blown more from east to west long ago, the seeds would have been carried westward and it is not too much to say that by now the plains would have been covered with belts of forest growth. By assisting nature in her plantings, by preventing forest fires, by instructing farmers in the care of forest belts, we are confident the next generation will look upon a far different western Canada from that of their ancestors. Every farm will have its forest belt. In southern Alberta where irrigation is extensively practiced trees will line the banks of all the ditches and give new beauty to the plains."

People of Bound Brook, New Jersey, claim that a mountain just back of their suburban village has the enviable honor of being the first spot where the American flag was officially raised. True the evidence is purely circumstantial, but very convincing at that. To the people of Bound Brook, it is unquestionable.

The American forefathers were evidently careless about the way they recorded the beginnings of traditions, just as careless, in fact, as most other rulers of Central Europe are children.

Childishly these Central European states shut their frontiers one against another, so that trade within the borders of the old Austrian Empire has become as difficult as trading with the stars. That empire was once an industrial regalia of states, with Vienna for its crown; and now she lies in the midst of the Danube plain like a crown abandoned. "If Austria did not exist, it would be necessary to create her." No one would suggest a political re-creation, but to re-create economically that industrial unit, with Vienna as its center, is the one way in which to save not only Austria, but all Central Europe with her. Said first in political earnest, then for many a year in mockery, now in economic despair, was that perhaps a wise man's saying—a man wiser in his generation than we children of political light?

NEW FORESTS  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The great, undulating sweeps of treeless prairie in western Canada are in prospect of passing. When the real settlement of the Canadian plains began a half century ago, the territory now embraced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was treeless except for fringes of forest along the banks of streams and lakes. This, of course, precludes the great north country of woods and waters where there have been trees for 250 years, as noted in the records of the Hudson Bay Company. But on the southern and midland plains the forest growth tapering off from the highlands of Ontario ended about where Winnipeg now stands. Westward from the Red River valley there were hundreds of square miles where not a tree was growing.

Today Winnipeg is a "forest city." Many Manitoba and Saskatchewan farm homes are hidden by Manitoba maples, poplars and evergreens; refreshing woodland clumps break the monotony of the great stretches of the Canadian "pampas." All down the years Nature has been at work trying to clothe the prairie with forest verdure. Battling against fires, the tramping of the buffalo, the severe frosts of winter, and man's destructiveness, the progress has been slow. But even at that it has been sure, and Nature is in no hurry. The centuries are hers.

But now a new day has come. Man has come to see that he must have trees on the western plains. The artist wants them for their own sake, but the man with an eye to business and profits sees that he must have them for the sake of prosperity. The western farmer wants trees because he has come to know that they help him in his farming, for the Canadian Department of Forestry has made it plain that trees will conserve soil moisture for his crops, will temper the climate, will prevent soil "blowing," which in parts of the west has caused a loss in some seasons running into thousands of dollars as a result of the destruction of the young wheat and oat plants.

All over the west, farmers are interested in tree planting. Thousands of young trees are sent out free of charge each year from the government forestry at Indian Head, Sask. Started less than 25 years ago on a bald plain, there are now in the Indian Head

nurseries trees more than 35 feet high. To encourage the planting of tree belts on the plains, the Canadian Forestry Association, in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Forestry, has sent to the west this year a special railway coach which will tour the country for four months, bringing to the plainsmen the gospel of forestation and conservation. It left Winnipeg the second week in June and will be on the road four months, covering as much as possible of the three prairie provinces. Competent foresters and lecturers are in charge of the car, and at each point visited lectures will be given on tree planting, forestation and reforestation. A moving-picture machine will demonstrate to the eye what has been accomplished in various parts of the world by tree planting, and the foresters will give a practical demonstration of how a tree belt should be laid out to get the best results, and how the planting should be done. Schools will be visited and the pupils told about the desirability of putting trees on the plains.

A. Mitchell of Lethbridge, who is in charge of the forestry coach, recently said, "The plains would have been covered with trees perhaps centuries ago if the wind currents had been different. For a great part of the year, the wind blows from west to east. Consequently the tree seeds have to fight their way against the currents. If the wind had blown more from east to west long ago, the seeds would have been carried westward and it is not too much to say that by now the plains would have been covered with belts of forest growth. By assisting nature in her plantings, by preventing forest fires, by instructing farmers in the care of forest belts, we are confident the next generation will look upon a far different western Canada from that of their ancestors. Every farm will have its forest belt. In southern Alberta where irrigation is extensively practiced trees will line the banks of all the ditches and give new beauty to the plains."

People of Bound Brook, New Jersey, claim that a mountain just back of their suburban village has the enviable honor of being the first spot where the American flag was officially raised. True the evidence is purely circumstantial, but very convincing at that. To the people of Bound Brook, it is unquestionable.

The American forefathers were evidently careless about the way they recorded the beginnings of traditions, just as careless, in fact, as most other rulers of Central Europe are children.

Childishly these Central European states shut their frontiers one against another, so that trade within the borders of the old Austrian Empire has become as difficult as trading with the stars. That empire was once an industrial regalia of states, with Vienna for its crown; and now she lies in the midst of the Danube plain like a crown abandoned. "If Austria did not exist, it would be necessary to create her." No one would suggest a political re-creation, but to re-create economically that industrial unit, with Vienna as its center, is the one way in which to save not only Austria, but all Central Europe with her. Said first in political earnest, then for many a year in mockery, now in economic despair, was that perhaps a wise man's saying—a man wiser in his generation than we children of political light?

## WHITE PETUNIAS

The little white petunias climb up the garden wall.  
Climb merrily, climb cheerily,  
And never fear to fall,  
Slim fragile stems go creeping high,  
Each blossom nods and swings,  
And every passing July breeze  
A faint sweet perfume brings.

The birds and butterflies flit by, in holiday delight,  
Flit daily, flit gaily,  
Till falls the summer night.  
The quiet moon smiles down to see  
A thousand moons below,  
Where softly in the evening breeze  
Frail white petunias blow.

The little white petunias at last are satisfied,  
Their prison bounds, the garden grounds,  
One day are thrust aside,  
And high above the garden wall  
Green banners are unfurled;  
The little white petunias  
Gaze forth upon the world!

sunshine energy which it owes to Mr. Hoover, Sir William Goode and its late "enemies."

And yet, and yet, still there are 80 out of every 100 of them in crying need. Dare once to compare them in your mind with children at home; your purse will empty itself forthwith.

It has become a commonplace to warn: "Do not judge from the hotels." Here, as elsewhere, hotels are only for profiteers and the foreigner; and even for the foreigner life in them is dear. You can buy secretly from your waiter a few luxuries such as white bread, always at a price. Today's price for a loaf would once have paid a Cabinet Minister's salary.

Strawberries are 75 kronen, or nominally \$12 a pound. Pre-war cakes and tarts can be bought, such as the famous Mohnkuchen, a rich pastry stuffed with poppy seeds, but one cake will cost you as much as a pound's weight of the best chocolates at home.

And today, in the chief hotels of Vienna, not even money will buy a hot bath, except once a week, on a Saturday morning.

The Fate of the Middle Class  
So you must go out into the suburban streets and lanes of the city, if you would compel the truth to come in. The very poor you have always with you, day and night, at every street corner, begging. Workers once on the poverty line are fairly well off, owing to the big rise in wages, dubious though their wage-getting is, with industry living from hand to mouth for lack of raw material and fuel. But slowly, steadily and in silence, the middle class is passing away. Not only is it inarticulate; it is all but invisible. Its members have no money to lunch or dine in the restaurants as they used, or to sit in the cafes, to go to the theaters or to lounge in the cabarets and dancing-halls; they just creep to and fro between their offices and their homes, hiding their shabby clothes. In this class you must reckon the small official, of whom the number has vastly increased; for every official who served the Austrian emperor, the Austrian republic is served by five; then, too, from all points of the compass they have been driven in upon Vienna, out of the lands lost to her



## STRIKES IN FRANCE HINDER TRAVELERS

Appeal to Visitors Thought to Be Inadvisable While Such Unsettled Conditions Prevail on Railways and Elsewhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BORDEAUX, France.—A large number of travelers, chiefly American and British, with a considerable addition also of Spanish and French, who have all suffered inconveniences and discomforts of an extreme degree in their recent journeyings through parts of France, feel that they should vent their grievances about certain important facts which it is clear neither the French Government, the French railway companies, nor any other responsible authorities will make known, and upon which it is strongly desirable that the foreign traveling public should be enlightened for its own advantage and to prevent much bitter disappointment and the engendering of unnecessarily hard feelings against some aspects of the French situation of today. The main point is that traveling in France at present is not by any means what it is represented to be. In the north and by some southerly routes it is tolerable; upon others it is barely so.

The Americans in the case make a point of the fact that France in various parts of the world is appealing to foreign peoples to come and travel in her country again. She does this by magnificent colored posters in the United States, in England and elsewhere. Never have such splendid posters, of the most artistic design and coloring, been placed on the walls as are pasted up on the French stations everywhere. This, then, is a definite official invitation for which France is responsible. It leads to thousands of people visiting the country, who would not do so if they knew the truth. France is not now in a position to accommodate them. Her hotel accommodations are short and poor, her economic circumstances are disadvantageous—all except the exchange—her traveling facilities are inferior, everywhere, in cities, trains and all public places there is an unbearable crush, and some of the complainers have noted with sadness that French courtesy is not what it used to be.

### Conditions Declared Normal

On the occasion of the recent French railway strikes there was considerable misrepresentation as to the state of things and this caused direct inconvenience to travelers. After the first day or two of the strike it was intimated, apparently officially, in all the French newspapers, the intelligence being transferred to foreign newspapers also, that the strike so far as certain important systems were concerned, had been grappled with and that the services on those systems had become normal again. One of these systems, and one at the moment which was perhaps the most important of all, was that of the Orleans railway, leading from the Spanish frontier at Irun through Bordeaux to Paris.

It was definitely stated, not on one day but on various successive days, that on this, the Orleans system, the situation was quite normal—stated precisely in those words. How far it was normal may be left to the judgment of those who consider the facts. Large numbers of persons at this time were traveling north from Gibraltar (coming from the east) from the south of Spain, from Madrid and other parts. At Madrid, knowing of the French strikes, they had their doubts, but were reassured by the official statements, and consequently proceeded, although again caused some doubt by being informed that they should leave Madrid by a night train and not by one in the morning, as usual, owing to different arrangements at the frontier, where a change had to be made. However, trusting to statements, they departed.

On arrival at Hendaye, the French place for changing trains, just over the frontier, they awoke to the truth. They had to wait there for a matter of three hours and then proceed to Bordeaux by a slow train, stopping at every station, and were considered fortunate to have that. Their baggage could not go with them, and was not again seen until some days afterward—but this is a regular experience in France in these days. Had this train been approximately level with its own very liberal time-table it would have

reached Bordeaux in time to catch another train to Paris, but it was more than three hours late.

### Hotel Full

The travelers were dumped down on the platform at Bordeaux at 1 o'clock in the morning, without the slightest regard for their situation by the railway or other authorities. The big hotel with an entrance on the station had thoughtfully put a notice outside to the effect that it had no room and would not open its doors. They were closed and all was darkness. So it was with the rest of Bordeaux, and the jaded Americans and British wandered in some cases for hours in search of accommodation.

At 11 o'clock the next morning another train of an emergency character was set en route. It moved somewhat faster than the other, but there can hardly ever have been a case of more uncomfortable traveling. Not merely were the compartments packed tight, but the corridors were hopelessly jammed with people, some of whom had to stand upright on their feet for the whole 12 hours of their journey. Those who escaped this trial only did so by sitting on the floor, when they could squeeze the room to do so, or on their small baggage.

Somehow they arrived at Paris, with a firm determination to do most of their traveling by sea in future when it was possible to do it, and not to trust the French about the state of their railways and their strikes, upon the latter of which they evidently desired to place the best possible complexion. It is only right to add that north of Paris the condition of things was much better, and in fact really normal.

### Soldiers Guard the Stations

This, let it be granted, was during the trials of a strike period, and allowance might be made for most things except the misrepresentation. On this long system, upon which the state of things was said to be "normal," it is the fact that there were soldiers with drawn bayonets all the way, soldiers at the stations, soldiers at the bridges. Travelers who have to endure discomforts naturally become a little nervous, and they could not help observing that permanent ways were in a bad and much neglected state, that weeds were growing all about them and that they did not look like the railways of a country that had finished with the big war a year and a half before.

If, with the benefit of the exchange, the meals provided in the trains are cheap—eight francs—they are also microscopical. It has, however, to be considered that France is wrestling with severe difficulties in the matter of economics and food supplies. Again significance is attached to the fact that, as it appears, almost anything is used for money, but especially postage stamps, which are in free circulation, often done up into little mixed packets to make up a franc's worth. But much worse than this is the circumstance that tokens used in the midst of the stress of the war period, which were not money at all, have been produced again and put in circulation. This at Bordeaux one received an Iron token issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne in 1917 and supposed to stand for 10 centimes. This sort of stuff passes freely in circulation; nobody seems to care what it gets in change. A state of demoralization is thus represented, which calls for deep consideration.

### France Not in a Working Mood

These travelers, American and British, became a little critical, fell occasionally into conversation with the French travelers with a view to discovering the general French attitude toward various important matters, and they came to the conclusion that much of the general neglect and listlessness that were apparent in so many different directions were due to the idea that Germany might be made to pay up so much that France would not need to work properly for a long time to come, that the working mood is not in France at present and that, disillusioned as to the results of war, even when victorious, she is falling into many errors of a most ridiculous character and cherishing mistaken feelings against those who are her friends.

The feeling among the observers, who have not taken their time from the newspapers or from the statements of cabinet ministers, but have judged with their own eyes and ears, is that France must work more and complain less, or there will be but a sorry future for her. The travelers also recognize that France cannot avoid some of the difficulties and inconveniences of traveling in her country at present, but they urge that in such case, not having the accommodation expected, she should not invite foreign peoples to travel there as she does.

## WOMEN'S CHARTER OF FREEDOM GAINED

From October Next British Women Will Enjoy Same Privileges as Men Undergraduates—Social Emancipation of Maids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Charles Hobhouse, presiding over the "at home" of the Eighty Club, announced that a new departure in the policy of the club had been made by enrolling women among the members. Women have done valiant work for the politics which the Eighty Club represents, and no doubt will rival the men members in brilliant speech-making which is the hall mark of the club. The same departure has been made by the Society of Antiquaries, which has elected two ladies as Fellows of the Society, and now that women have been granted their "Charter of Freedom" at Oxford—the Women's Charter having been finally approved at Convocation!—from October next women will enjoy the same privileges as the men undergraduates, including caps and gowns. The various women's colleges, Lady Margaret's Hall, Somerville College, St. Hilda's Hall and St. Hugh's College become a corporate part of the university.

Teinsson was not so far behind the point after all when he wrote: "The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink—Together dwarfed or god-like, bond or free." It would be just as well that "The Princess, a Medley," should be looked up; one is apt to forget the lyrics it contains, that sound far away in the present strenuous times when women are paying their own income tax!

### Mill Girls and Income Tax

It was quite a shock to the mill-girls to receive a buff-colored envelope bearing the words "Income Tax." It has a horrid way of pinning down the amount of wages received. As earnings varied from week to week there was a pleasant mystery about the yearly amount which has thus been rudely dispelled. It is not a pleasure confined to mill-hands to compute their income in an off-hand way "at a rate of so much a year," sometimes based on the earnings of a single week. In time these girls will become partners in the business, if events turn out as they seem now to indicate.

Already a Lincolnshire firm, Messrs. W. Dennis & Sons, potato growers, who about a year ago inaugurated a profit-sharing scheme for their workers, have now distributed a sum of £20,250.13.7, among their farm hands. This represented a bonus or dividend of 25 per cent on their wages.

### Fixed Share of Profits

John Dennis, M. P., expressed the opinion that participation by labor in a fixed share of profits in addition to current wages was the only solution for the attainment of the greatest possible production from land. The scheme is having support in other industries, and is favored by J. R. Clynes, M. P., who advocates his views in the New Commonwealth.

Of course there are difficulties to be overcome, as in all new experiments. In times of prosperity all might be well, in cases of losses there might be friction, but it is worth trying. Mr. Clynes mentions the case of a factory owner who said to Robert Owen, that if his workmen liked, they could save him £10,000 a year by less waste and by better work. The reply of Robert Owen was in the form of a question; he asked the employer why he did not offer the men £5000 a year to do it.

Now there is a large industrial class that, look where you will in any magazine, paper or periodical, is never brought into these industrial

discussions, and yet it is the class which should, above every other, be placed on some footing of partnership because they have really been partners from time immemorial. This class is known as domestic service, and a good deal of tinkering has been going on lately, and schemes, mostly suggested by the cat that is wild, have been started and weighed in the balance and found wanting because the conditions of this particular industry have not been understood, and "x" equal to nothing on earth has been the foundation of the argument.

Reforms Needed

A well-known writer on Labor, Charles Booth, says: "Domestic service, though lucrative and in many ways luxurious, is not popular." Miss Clementina Black, another tried sympathizer with Labor, says: "Domestic service gives widespread dissatisfaction. Men of science have devoted years to the study of the lives and habits of the smallest insects, while the study of human beings is not considered worthy so much as a name"; and in saying this she touches the root of the matter, and because the study is one of human nature and not domestic service, it is human nature that has to be reformed, and then the industry will be reformed at the same time.

It is interesting to hear what a writer in the thirties of the last century has to say a propos of French servants. It holds up the mirror to the condition of the English employers, a condition that seems quietly accepted by the writer. Incidentally one may remark that the French bonne d'un faïre has the advantage of a bonus on her marketings, and is in some ways a partner of the kitchen, but there is more in it than that, and these observations of nearly 100 years ago might well be applied now.

### The House Servant in France

"The bondage of the house-servant in France," writes Leitch Ritchie, "has no degradation in it. They cannot understand the absurd and insolent hauteur of English masters and mistresses. They feel that although servants they are men and women like their betters, or rather they have no betters except in the accidental circumstances of situation. A girl may be seen walking side by side, sometimes arm in arm, with her mistress along the street, and the familiarity breeds no contempt; while among the spectators there cannot be any doubt as to the relative rank of the parties, the maid confining herself scrupulously to the dress of her class."

In her application for employment, the servant shows clearly the footing on which she wishes to engage herself. She does not advertise: "Wants a place; a young woman to do for a family," as in England; but: "Mademoiselle Julie, who understands plain cooking, is ambitious of undertaking the situation of servant of all work," or a demoiselle of a reasonable age, and of highest respectability, has the honor of proposing to manage the kitchen department." And there is no doubt that department has been managed in France better than in England, though the mills are grinding slowly in the refining process, and certainly there is at present a much better outlook.

The old servant may be quoted as a contrast, whose autocratic behavior compelled his master to say that they must part, to which he replied that he thought roving did no good to anyone, and he considered his master would be much more sensible if he remained at home! It did not enter his head that he was the one to leave.

**PECK**  
DRY GOODS CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Men's Silk Shirts**

A well-selected stock of men's Silk Shirts. Beautiful stripe patterns. Shirts that are well made, stylish, and cool. Come in and make your selections.

(Main St. Floor)

**Berkson Bros**  
1108 1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
Kansas City, Kans., Washington, D. C., Topeka, Kans.

**New Mid-Summer Modes**  
in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Skirts and Millinery

**TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY**  
CATALOGUE WORK  
PRINTING  
BLANK BOOKS  
BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**MONKEY**  
STEAM DYE WORKS CO.  
CLEANERS AND DYERS  
THE HOME OF QUALITY  
3120-22 TROOST AVENUE  
4001 Main Street  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Bell Coal Company**  
RETAIL COAL  
No. 9 East 10th St. Both Phones Main 4838  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Emery, Bird, Thayer Company**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Third Floor

**White Skirts**  
of Crepe de Chine and Georgette  
Few women can resist the White Skirt of Georgette or crepe de chine. They are lovely, filmy, gloriously cool, flattering the blouse and forming with its aid a charming outfit for the summer's day. Effective wide tucks, silk braid edging and drawn work vie in catching one's attention when making a selection. Other Skirt models in tubbable summer materials, novelty silks, white flannels, serges and checks and plaids in prices from \$7.98 to \$45.00.

**Emery, Bird, Thayer Company**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Third Floor

## KING GEORGE OPENS NEW WAR MUSEUM

Imperial Museum Records Efforts of All Ranks and All Classes in War Cooperating as Parts of a Living Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, recently opened at the Crystal Palace the Imperial War Museum and exhibition which has been under preparation for a considerable time. The vast collection, which will doubtless be viewed by visitors from all parts of the world, is intended to be permanently housed in the massive glass structure of the Crystal Palace, which has itself suffered such vicissitudes of place and purpose.

The character of the museum was clearly indicated by the King, in his opening speech, when he stated that "it records faithfully and impartially, the efforts of all ranks in the field, and of all classes at home, the private as well as the commander, the worker in the workshop as well as the statesman in the Council Chamber. It also recognizes, in concrete form, that success in modern war is no longer the achievement of a few leaders, or of a professional class, but the result of the devoted and heroic work of millions of men and women, cooperating as parts of one vast living machine."

### Future Estimate

"We cannot tell," His Majesty continued, "with what eyes future generations will regard this museum, nor what ideas it will arouse in their minds. We hope and pray that, realizing all we have done and suffered, they will look back upon war, its instruments, and its organizations, as belonging to a dead past. But to us it stands, not for a group of trophies won from a beaten enemy, not for a symbol of the pride of victory, but as an embodiment and a lasting memorial of common effort and common sacrifice, which, under the guidance of divine Providence, vindicated liberty and right to the peoples of the world."

A remarkably representative gathering greeted the King and Queen on their arrival at the Palace. Behind the platform from which His Majesty delivered his opening speech, steeply sloping rows of seats were occupied by prominent persons, among whom were representatives of the Cabinet, many members of the diplomatic corps, headed by the French Ambassador, the American and Japanese ambassadors, the Portuguese and Chinese ministers and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. Representatives of the dominions beyond the seas were also in attendance.

### Value to the Historian

The galleries flanking the platform were occupied by the bands of the Brigade of Guards, while spread out in front was an immense audience. The trustees of the palace presented

**JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**Lace Vestings**  
A New Assortment

We take pleasure in announcing a recent shipment of fine Lace Vestings, with matching Bands to be used for collar and cuffs. These are shown in cream or white and may be effectively used on frocks, suits and blouses.

**The Result of Faithfulness**

It is a significant fact that most of our new customers are recommended to us by those we have served in the past.

**F. Warner Karling Furniture Company**  
2401-2403-2405 2407-2409-2411 East 15th St.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**"Under the Old Town Clock"**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Capital and Surplus Three Million Dollars.  
Member Federal Reserve Bank.  
Every Financial Service, and a friendly personal.

**MUNGER'S LAUNDRY**  
IMMACULATE LINEN  
F. W. PORTER, OWNER  
1333-35 East Twelfth St.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Telephones—Home, 6810 Main; Bell, 236 Grand

**Visit "The Old Cries Shop"**  
Novelties, Wedding Presents, Gifts of all kinds at

**Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria**  
where you get some of the best cooking in Kansas City.  
3508-3210 TROOST AVE.

an address of welcome to the King, who referred in his reply to the fact that the Crystal Palace and its grounds had been secured for the use of the nation. It would have been an irreparable loss to the capital of the Empire, His Majesty declared. If the vast building and its beautiful site intimately associated as they both were with the history of the reign of Queen Victoria, had ceased to be available for public use and enjoyment, the hope was expressed that, for centuries to come, the Palace might continue worthily to serve the purposes assigned to it by Parliament as "a place for education and recreation, and for the promotion of industry, commerce and art."

The historian will find in the museum the contemporary information and documents which he may require for his work, and the expert will find the technical exhibits which will enable him to study the development of his particular art or science.

Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of the Office of Works, in his speech at the opening ceremony, described the process by which the exhibition had been brought together, and instanced the magnificent help which had been given by every part of the British Empire. The speaker mentioned that the overseas dominions would shortly be represented on the governing body of the Imperial War Museum.

### Souvenirs of Air Fights

The Royal Air Force Section of the Museum, is of exceptional interest both to former members of the Air Force and to the general public. Prominent among the exhibits are personal souvenirs of various well-known fighting airmen, both British and German.

In this section are to be seen the engine and the rudder of Baron von Richthofen's machine, the wind-screen from the aeroplane which Major McCudden was flying at the time of his crash; a tunic and other relics of Captain Ball, and a portion of the S. E. 5 machine which he was flying when he was shot down and which was later recovered by British troops. The German Ace, Captain Voss, is represented by a portion of the Albatross Scout which he was flying when he was brought down by Lieutenant Rhys Davis, D. S. O., M. C., of No. 56 Squadron, in 1917.

### Machines of Historic Interest

Machines of various types and historic interest are also being shown. Among the most interesting of these may be mentioned the Short seaplane which was the only British aircraft actually flying at the Battle of Jutland, the pilot on that occasion being Squadron Leader Rutland. Zeppelin raids on London are brought to mind by a B.E.2c machine which has flown for nearly 400 hours on London defense patrols. It was piloted by, amongst others, Major Wyllie, the son of the well-known artist. Another reminder of the struggle with the Zepp-

pelins is a Sopwith Camel machine, in which Lieutenant Cullley shot down a Zeppelin in broad daylight at Birmukum as late as August, 1918. To achieve this feat his machine had to rise from a raft towed by a destroyer.

There are numerous trophies of captured German aircraft, a particularly interesting exhibit in this section, being portions of the Poll Giant aeroplane. This machine was built almost entirely of wood and with it the Germans it is said, intended to fly the Atlantic and afterwards use the machine for propaganda work in the United States. This was before the entry of America into the war. Some idea of its vast size may be gathered from the fact that its landing-wheels were eight feet in diameter.

A comprehensive range of aircraft instruments is shown illustrating the great development achieved during the course of the war. These include wireless instruments—with which demonstrations of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony are being given—and every type of aerial camera used both by the British and German air forces throughout the war.

### Development of Armament

The development of armament is similarly illustrated from 1914, when rifles, shotguns and revolvers were used in aerial combat, down to the latest types of twin machine guns each firing over 600 rounds per minute and the light guns which fire shells of one pound and upwards. The earliest types of aerial bombs are represented by the grenades and pieces of rope attached by way of tails which were flung by hand from the machine. In striking contrast to this is the giant bomb weighing 3000 pounds and measuring over 12 feet in height which, had not the armistice intervened, would have been used on raids to Berlin.

In the parachute section a little-known feature of air force work is brought to light by the exhibit of a parachute constructed of black material such as was used for dropping British intelligence agents over the enemy's lines at night. While airships themselves are too large to be included in the collection, they are represented by models and by various components. In this section, the car of the Beta—which was used in 1914 to convey the original British Expeditionary Forces to France—is of special interest.

### NEW AERIAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Canada's first aerial passenger service line has now been established between this city and Muskoka, Ontario's summer resort. The venture has been launched by Col. W. G. Barker, V. C., one of the "aces" of the great war. The machine now in service is an H. S. 21, hydroplane, equipped with a 425-horse power Liberty motor, fitted to carry six passengers and a pilot.

**Wool Brothers**  
1020-22-24-26 Walnut  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Summer Clearance of Women's Apparel**

Wash Skirts  
Silk Frocks  
Wash Frocks  
Spring Coats  
and Wraps  
Suits  
Knox Hats

at Reductions  
Up to 1/2 and Greater

**Silk Lisle Hose, Pair 59c**

Silk Lisle Hose in the semi-fashioned style in black and white only; in the cool gauze weight for summer.

Children's Lisle Hose, Pair, 59c

A broken line of children's silk lisle ribbed hose, some are slight seconds; very good values at 59c.

Children's Half Hose, Pair, 59c

Children's silk lisle Half Hose, also a few fiber silks in sizes of 5 to 9 1/2. Up to \$1.00 values, special at 59c.

**THE JONES STORE CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Thread Silk Hose, \$2.95!**

**Woolworth Hat Co.**  
927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

**ABC 1123**  
FIREPROOF  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Harzfeld's**  
Petticoat Lane, Kansas City

**Woolworth Hat Co.**  
927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.



## AUSTRALIAN LABOR OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

Although Mr. Hughes and President of Arbitration Court Do Not See Eye to Eye, Labor Is Turning to Political Weapon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With too many cooks stirring the industrial broth in Australia, any development is possible, but the pessimism which hung like a cloud over the Commonwealth is lifting. It is too soon to say that a reaction against industrial militancy has set in but the collapse of a deadlock in the building trade and the same reasoned utterances of the new Labor Premier of New South Wales are good grounds for optimism.

Defeated at the last federal elections, mainly because Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop for Victoria, joined forces with them, and Mr. Ryan, the former Queensland Premier, became their campaign director, Australian Labor was inclined to throw itself into the arms of the Direct Actionists and Industrial Revolutionaries. The Labor victory in New South Wales, the very uncertain position of the Hughes' government, and the influence of the more experienced leaders, have turned Labor's eyes again to the political weapon.

### Court Undermanned

Unfortunately the Arbitration Court is so undermanned that long periods elapse before cases can come before it, and this state of things is a direct inducement to the workers to strike and thus force a swift hearing. The prestige of the court has been affected by the somewhat contemptuous references to it by the Prime Minister and by his public quarrel with the president of the court, Mr. Justice Higgins.

The latest clash between Mr. Hughes and the president arose out of an application made to Mr. Justice Higgins by the Waterside Workers Federation for the variation of an award of the court. In objecting to the variation, the representative of certain shipowners declared that the question involved in the application was whether the industries of the country were to be regulated by the Federal Arbitration Court, as provided by the Legislature, or by the executive government.

### Tribunal Criticized

The shipowners' representative said that the purpose of the application by the union was not to remedy any industrial grievance or to settle in court any question in actual dispute, but to assist in proposals made by the Commonwealth government for overriding the court by executive action. The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, had promised the Sydney branch of the union that he would appoint a tribunal to settle a dispute on the same lines as had been adopted in regard to the Melbourne wharf laborers. In May, 1919, the federal government had appointed a royal commission to inquire generally into the employment of loyalists (volunteers who helped to break a great waterside strike) on the Melbourne waterfront, although this question had previously been the subject of inquiry and award by the court. After the commission's inquiry, which had not been published, the government announced that the existing system of engaging wharf laborers and giving preference to loyalists was to be stopped in Melbourne.

When it was understood that the Prime Minister was about to apply the same course in regard to Sydney, action which had practically driven the loyalists off the waterfront in Melbourne, the shipowners had protested, explained their representative to Mr. Justice Higgins, but in reply to the protest they were notified that the "Prime Minister was definitely committed to the inquiry and it must therefore be held."

### Proposal Unconstitutional

Mr. Justice Higgins, having heard the statement of the government representative in court, said that he would refuse to fix the term of the award as requested by the union, and would make it end a year later. He declared that the "tribunal" proposed by the Prime Minister was not a mere inquiry, as contended by the government, but an actual tribunal, the voice of which it would be its own, but the will of the executive. He continued:

"There cannot, I suppose, be any doubt that the proposed tribunal is unconstitutional and even illegal—that any order made by it could not be enforced in the law courts. So far as regards ordinary courts, it is clear—since the Bill of Rights of 1689, at all events—that novel tribunals cannot be created by the Crown except in pursuance of some statute, and there is no statute. The representative of the government expressly disclaims any authority derived from the War Precautions Act."

"It is also a principle of British constitutional law that the executive must not interfere with the work of the judiciary. What would be said if a state government, disapproving of a supreme court decision, were to appoint a special tribunal to decide between the parties? What would be said if the government, disliking the constitutional principles adopted by

the high court, were to appoint a special tribunal to decide a point as to the validity of an act of the Commonwealth Parliament?

### Awards Would Be Questioned

"But so far as regards an exceptional tribunal, such as this court, constituted for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, these principles apply with double force. Nothing can be more injurious to the steady prosecution of the industries required by the public than to concede to a party dissatisfied with an award a new tribunal, specially appointed to override the award, or even to decide as to the propriety of the award. If the course taken by the government in this case be allowed, it is easy to see what will happen. A union dissatisfied by the refusal of some claim, will press for a new tribunal, and threaten to strike if it is not granted, and afterward it may threaten to strike if the new tribunal does not grant the claim. The awards of this court would be reviewed and 'called in question,' notwithstanding the express provisions of section 31 of the act. Even if the intention of the government is now changed, and the tribunal is only to hold an inquiry into the subject of musterings and report thereon, such an inquiry would be improper and harmful as a precedent. I respectfully maintain that it is the duty of the executive government to enforce and not to question the decision of this court."

Mr. Justice Higgins, continuing, said that it was always possible to obtain peace with a union by granting all their demands but further trouble was thereby encouraged. In the case of the seamen's strike the federal ministers conferred with the leaders of the union before the men returned to work and after they went without realizing the effect on other ratings. As some of the firemen and engineers were then paid higher wages than those given to some marine engineers, their superior officers, the latter sought higher rates. Finding that their claims would not be heard by the Arbitration Court, as the result of a recent ruling of the High Court—their union operating under an award—they struck work and held up the shipping of Australia.

### Mr. Hughes Replies

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, twice replied to Mr. Justice Higgins. He intended to reply in Parliament but was stopped by the Speaker on the ground that he was making personal reflections on a judge when he declared that Mr. Justice Higgins' tone had been "quite improper and should be strongly resented."

Dealing with the proposed tribunal, the Prime Minister said that the government simply proposed an inquiry without any order or coercion. "I am utterly at a loss to understand why such language should have been used by the president of the court," continued Mr. Hughes. "The facts are only too clear. When the trade and industry of Australia were paralyzed by the seamen's strike, the court could not effect a settlement. After many months, the government, upon whose shoulders rested the supreme responsibility of carrying on the work of the country, stepped in and effected a settlement by voluntary conference between the parties."

### Illegality Denied

Where the court failed the government succeeded. Following upon the heels of the settlement of the seamen's strike, the government then settled in the same way, by voluntary conference, the dispute with the Melbourne wharf laborers. In doing this it neither set up an illegal tribunal nor exercised its powers under the War Precautions Act. It depended only on such an arrangement between the parties as was voluntarily agreed to. It now proposes to honor its promise to the Sydney wharf laborers, and to try to settle the dispute in Sydney in the same way. In the face of these facts the language of the president of the court is inexplicable.

While academic discussion proceeds, an interesting outcome of the dispute between the master builders and their employees has been the men's decision by a sweeping majority to abandon the claim for 40 hours and five days a week. The trouble came to a head when a large section of the builders' laborers did not present themselves at work on a Saturday. A lockout followed. Meanwhile the men held a referendum on the subject of 40 hours and decisively rejected the change. This collapse of the crusaders of the shorter-hour campaign will not affect the increasing pressure for a 44-hour week. Indeed it may almost be said that with normal conditions a 44-hour week will be a feature of industry in the Commonwealth within six months.

### AN INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—Proposals to erect an international bridge between Windsor and Detroit have reached such a stage that the site for the Canadian end of the proposed structure has already been designated. It will be near Assumption College in Sandwich, less than two miles from Ojibway, where the United States Steel Corporation is building wire mills and blast furnaces at a cost of more than \$20,000,000. "Clockers," employed by a syndicate composed of New York and Detroit capitalists, who plan to build the bridge, have computed that approximately 1,000,000 people cross the river by ferry boats here each month. The "clockers," after three weeks of observation, report that there is a big increase in the ferry business over the corresponding month of last year. These figures, which the syndicate considers "extraordinary," will be presented when the border authorities are presented with the details of the bridge proposition.

## SUFFRAGE CONGRESS AT GENEVA

Three conclusions concerning the position of woman in the world today stand out in marked relief when due consideration is given the recent conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which brought to Geneva delegates from 35 nations, the largest number ever represented at a woman's international conference.

The first conclusion is that the advancement of women is established and the progress in every country so evident that there can be no stopping it. The second is that there is a kinship among women by which such friendliness and understanding is being developed as to constitute the most promising factor in the present international situation.

The third is that the women of the alliance comprehend and will make an effort to counteract the tendency to follow the widest tolerance with intolerance, the greatest activity with inaction and reaction. The alliance, which was organized in 1904 when the only places in the world where women had suffrage were New Zealand and the four pioneer suffrage states in America, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, celebrated at this congress the winning of suffrage by the women of 21 nations since the last convention in 1913. Among these were Germany and Austria, where up to the very hour of their enfranchisement, women had been forbidden by law to join political organizations, and Luxembourg, where seven years ago women did not even have a suffrage organization.

So widespread were the victories that the first big question before the alliance was whether it should not disband, leaving the Latin countries and the oriental countries to organize by themselves and the women of the old republics, the United States, Switzerland and France, to work out their own anomalous situation of being behind monarchies in extending the right of self-government. The decision was to continue the alliance with broader purposes to make political equality the first object in those countries where the women are not yet enfranchised, and economic, civil and educational equality the work in the equal suffrage nations.

The program adopted sets forth the following as the minimum with which the women will be satisfied:

**Political Rights**  
That the suffrage be granted to women and their equal status with men upon legislative and administrative bodies, both national and international, be recognized.

**Personal Rights**  
That women, equally with men, should have the protection of the law against slavery, such as still exists in some parts of eastern Europe, Asia and Africa.

**Domestic Rights**  
That a married woman should have the same right to retain or change her nationality as a man.  
That on marriage a woman should have full personal and civil rights, including the right to the use and disposal of her own earnings and property, and that she should not be under the tutelage of her husband.  
That the married mother, should have the same rights over her children as the father.

**Educational and Economic Rights**  
That all opportunities of education, general, professional and technical, should be open to both sexes.  
That women should have the same opportunity as men for training and

entering industries, professions, civil service and all administrative and judicial positions.

That women should receive the same pay as men for the same work.  
That the right to work of both married and unmarried women be recognized; that no special regulations for women's work, different from regulations for men, should be imposed contrary to the wishes of the women themselves; that laws relative to women as mothers should be so framed as not to handicap them in their economic position, and that all future labor regulation should tend toward equality of men and women.

### Moral Rights

That a higher moral standard, equal for men and women, should be recognized, and that the traffic in women should be suppressed, the regulation of vice and all laws and practices differentiating against women or any class of women in this matter be abolished.

In spite of her refusal to again be president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who has headed the International Alliance ever since its foundation, was the only nominee for that office and was re-elected. Mrs. Catt accepted. Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston was also re-elected to the board, and the others chosen, most of them new members, are Mrs. de Witt de Schlumberger of France, Mrs. Corbett Ashby of England, Dr. Margarita Ancona of Italy, Miss Chrystal Macmillan of England, Mrs. Anna Wicksell of Sweden, Mrs. Anna Lindemann of Germany, Miss Eleanor Rathbone of England, Mrs. Girardet-Vielle of Switzerland, Mrs. Adela Schreiber Krüger of Germany.

It was decided to continue the headquarters in London and more than \$15,000 was raised for its maintenance. Paris was chosen as the place for the next congress in 1922, provided that France shall not before that time have given suffrage to women, in which event an unenfranchised country will be selected.

The much anticipated first meeting between the German and French women was a moment of tension for all present. The leaders shook hands and greeted each other simply. The German delegates in the discussion of the League of Nations said there must be no amendments in violation of the Treaty and German and Austrian delegates asked for a meeting with the French women and in a dramatic scene presented apologies for the treatment by their soldiers of the women and children of the invaded territory. On the other hand the French women after the alliance had elected two German women to the new board, invited the next congress to Paris.

With this spirit it is not surprising that so much of the time of the convention was devoted to an effort to effect some real basis of friendliness between nations. There was unanimous indorsement of the following resolution: "The women of 35 nations assembled in Geneva, convinced that in a strong society of nations, based on the principles of right and justice, lies the only hope of assuring the future peace of the world, call upon the

women of the whole world to direct their will, their intelligence and their influence toward the development and the consolidation of the society of nations on such a basis, and to assist in every possible way in its work of securing peace and good will throughout the world."

**Cost of the Family Wardrobe**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Before the Basic Wage Commissioner in Sydney, Mr. Fenton, representing the federated unions, handed in a regimen of clothing, claimed by the employees to be necessary for a year's supply for a woman, a boy 10½ years, a girl of 7½ years and an infant. The yearly cost of the woman's clothing was set down as £64 17s. The cost of children's clothing amounted to £22 12s. 8d. for a boy, and £30 2s. 8d. for a girl, while that of an infant's clothing for a year was given as £26 10s. 2d.

**Herbert Entwisle**  
12 George St.  
Hanover Square  
London  
W. 1  
DRESS SUITS  
16 GS.  
GOLF SUITS  
A SPECIALTY  
"ENTWISLE" STOCKINGETTE SPORTS COAT  
6 Guineas  
PERFECT FREEDOM  
"ISTIC"  
LUBRICANTS  
Ship Chandlery  
Chemicals, Packings, etc., etc.  
Arthur Lumb & Son  
Atlas Oil Works  
LONDON

**SWAN FOUNTAINS**  
have a great reputation. Users look upon them as proud possessions. Every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction. List free on request.  
MABIE, TODD & CO., LTD.  
"Swan" House, 133 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.  
Also at 79 and 80 High Holborn, W. C. 1.  
97, Chancery Lane, E. C. 4.  
205 and 206 Regent Street, W. 1.

**WILFRED BAKER**  
40 Margaret St., London, W. 1.  
GOWNS, COAT FROCKS, SPORTS SUITS  
Accurate copies of French Models and original designs in Ready-to-wear Frocks.  
Prices on application.  
Wholesale and export only.  
Ask Your Confectioner for  
**PHILLIPS' CHOCOLATE**  
St. Ann's Street,  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE  
Northumberland, England



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

## FOOD SITUATION EASIER IN INDIA

Besides Considerable Fall in Price of Rice in Bengal Prices of Other Staple Foods Decline

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The situation with regard to food prices in India is distinctly easier, and the price of staple commodities shows an encouraging decrease as compared with the position at the beginning of the year. Prices are of course still high as compared with pre-war rates, but it is anticipated that the tendency to ease will become more marked when the spring crops are on the market. There has been a very considerable fall in the price of rice in Bengal during the last month, and the removal of inter-provincial restrictions will probably exercise a beneficial effect on prices throughout India.

Then again in the Punjab the price of wheat has shown a steady decline during the last month. The most remarkable decrease has, however, been in the case of such grains as "jowar" and "bajra," which form the staple food of the poorer classes in India.

### Cause Fairly Apparent

At this time last year the price of jowar was as high as RS 10 per maund in the Punjab and RS 6-4-0 in the United Provinces; it now stands at about RS 4 in each province. Bajra shows the same decrease in price being now about RS 4-2-0 as compared with RS 8 per maund last year. In 1918 both grains stood at RS 3-5-0 per maund, so that there is only some 8 to 10 annas difference in their prices as compared with their immediate pre-war level.

The cause of this fall in prices is fairly apparent. Last year's monsoon was most favorable, and has resulted in abundant harvests, and at the same time restrictions were imposed to prevent the flow of this increase out of the country. World prices still rule very high and unless the artificial barrier had been erected by government the extra stocks would have been rapidly drained away in export. In 1918 the monsoon was most unfavorable and the following harvests were consequently scanty, and the reserve of foodstuffs was seriously depleted and is dependent for replenishment on at least an average monsoon this year.

### Result Beneficial

Under these circumstances it is an accepted view that the policy of restricting exports was really necessary and has had a most beneficial result. It was commonly stated that the high prices of rice in Bengal earlier in the year was due to speculation with a view to exportation; but when the Provincial Government notified the public that export would be restricted the price gradually declined.

The same effect was observed in the United Provinces in one week when the price of wheat fell from RS 6 per maund on April 10 to RS 5-4-0 on April 14, following on the government's announcement that free export of wheat and other principal foodstuffs would not be allowed before at any rate September unless there was a considerable fall in the prices.

## HOW TO IMPROVE COTTON IN EGYPT

Remarkable Acceleration of Ripening of the Bolls Is Obtained by Reduction of Water

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is a well known fact that for over 20 years now the average yield of cotton per acre in Egypt has persistently fallen so that in 1917 it was only 3.06 kantars (1 kantar equals 100 pounds) of lint cotton as against 5.80 kantars in 1897. Several causes have been suggested in order to explain this reduction, the chief being lack of adequate drainage, overwatering, overcropping, impure seed, and the introduction of new varieties having a lower yield but a better quality.

The subject is of course a very large

# No Sugar

Required for Jiffy-Jell Desserts

They come ready-sweetened.

They come acidulated with pure fruit acid, made from lemons or from grapes.

A bottle of liquid fruit flavor comes in each package. We crush the fruit, condense the juice and seal it in a bottle. So Jiffy-Jell is a real-fruit dainty, rich in fruit.

Simply add boiling water as directed on package, then the fruit essence from the bottle, and let cool.

If you used fresh fruit, plus a lot of sugar, you could make nothing more delicious.



Serves six—at trifling cost

One package of Jiffy-Jell serves six in mold form, or twelve if you whip the jell. And the fruit alone which we use in it would cost you more than the whole dessert.

# Jiffy-Jell

Real-Fruit Desserts

Nine Flavors  
in Glass Vials

A bottle like this in each package

Mint Lime Cherry  
Raspberry Loganberry  
Strawberry Pineapple  
Orange Lemon



Be sure to get this package from your grocer, for Jiffy-Jell is the only dessert with these liquid fruit flavors in vials.



## INTERCHURCH PLAN DECLARED SOUND

Movement Pronounced Successful Except in Estimation of Enemies of Protestant Church Who Wish for Its Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—The Interchurch World Movement has failed only in the eyes of enemies of the Protestant church, Clarence Hamilton of Boston, field agent of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, said while here after a five months' speaking tour which carried him into many of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states.

"While it is true that financial quotas of the campaign were not reached, the movement will have great results," Mr. Hamilton said. "It is a failure, I believe, only in the eyes of enemies of the Protestant church who wanted it to be a failure and who, when some goals were not reached, were quick to declare it had not succeeded."

"As a result of participation in this campaign, some denominations now have as much as five times the visible assets they had before it was undertaken, or at any time in their history. One denomination alone has cash assets of \$10,000,000 more than it has ever had in its history."

"Perhaps the greatest benefit will be the new feeling of unity that has been created. Large sums of money were spent to bring Protestant ministers together in many states. This money was well invested. Ministers of various denominations discovered that leaders of congregations of other denominations were human beings, something that they had apparently not suspected heretofore. This church unity will be continued, and will accomplish much good for the Protestant church in the future."

"The financial failure of the campaign is due to the failure of the nation's 'friendly citizens' to respond to an appeal that was made to them. When the church people had given all they could, an appeal was made to men who are not actually members of churches, but who are believed to be friendly to them. The result was not what had been expected. The 'friendly citizens' had either been approached directly or through members of their families in many instances, and had already given to the movement."

"About this time the propaganda that the campaign had failed began to be circulated and many influential men, reading this propaganda, believed it. They then refused to give to a campaign that they believed had failed, and this was another cause of failure."

## SENATOR HARDING ATTACKS LEAGUE

Quotes Statement Credited to Col. E. M. House That Treaty Was Needlessly Delayed

MARION, Ohio—Pressing his fight against the "splendid accord" established yesterday between President Wilson and Gov. James L. Cox, Sen. Warren G. Harding declared in a statement yesterday that triumph of the Democratic ticket this year would mean "a continuation of the foreign policy which has so grievously disappointed both Europe and America."

Apparently foreseeing the League as a paramount campaign issue as a result of the White House conference, the Republican candidate adopted an aggressive program of striking at the Wilson policy wherever it showed its head. He took for the text of his attack a statement on the League attributed to Col. E. M. House and just published in this country.

"We are beginning to understand," said Senator Harding, "the mistakenly plighted relationship of the United States to Europe, just in time to proceed to a referendum intelligently. The one representative of this country, other than the President, who best knew the whole situation at Paris, was Colonel House. He tells us now, in a cabled statement from London, that the suggestion of a preliminary treaty was made very soon after the armistice, and that such a treaty could have been made by Christmas of 1918."

"All along this has been the Republican conception of what ought to have been done, but this is the first official knowledge that Europe wished such a procedure and was deterred by us in expediting peace. The authentic revelation is peculiarly interesting at the moment when it is announced that the continuation of a Democratic Administration means a continuation of the foreign policy which has so grievously disappointed both Europe and America."

Colonel House's statement, to which Senator Harding referred, was contained in a special cable to The Philadelphia Public Ledger from London. In it the Colonel was quoted as saying that a preliminary treaty concerning army, navy, reparations and delineation of boundaries "could have been made by Christmas of 1918, and would have been not only the usual but the obvious thing to do."

### Democrats in Accord

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unity of opinion on the League of Nations in particular, and the Democratic platform in general was acclaimed by President Wilson and Governor James L. Cox, the Democratic presidential nominees, in statements published yesterday, treating of Sunday's conference at the White House. President Wilson's statement was

that he and the party nominee, "were absolutely at one with regard to the great issue of the League of Nations," and that Mr. Cox "is ready to be the champion in every respect of the honor of the Nation and the secure peace of the world."

## OFFICIAL RESTATES STAND OF LEGION

Announcement by Commander for Illinois Thought to Have Been Actuated by Political Activities of Other Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Opposition to government for the benefit of classes, deprecation of the formation of "political juntas," and championship of constitutional, representative government, are some of the chief propositions emphasized by Milton J. Foreman, American Legion commander for Illinois, in a restatement of the stand of the Legion.

Ostensibly the occasion for this restatement is the beginning of the "first national political campaign occurring since the war," but most of the statements have particular bearing on the recent conventions of the third party in this city. From this fact it is believed that the letter, addressed to members of the Legion, was really called forth by the actions of Lester Barlow and other leaders of the World War Veterans in connection with those conventions, lest it gain credence that they represented the sentiments of a considerable number of former soldiers.

"Individual members of the Legion," said the statement, "reserve to themselves the fullest liberty of action in the exercise of their rights as citizens"—but "the Legion will keep in mind the duty our country owes to those who served it and will bear in equally keen recollection those who by word, deed or act retarded the vigorous prosecution of the war." This is believed to be an answer to the claims of Lester Barlow that former soldiers would vote for Senator R. M. La Follette (R.), Wisconsin, if he had been nominated for President by the third party, as La Follette has been identified as a "defeatist" during the war.

"The American Legion stands for principles and not for men," continued the statement. "It supports men only when they are closely identified with measures involving important principles."

"It stands for constitutional, representative government, for equality under the law, for the greatest degree of individual liberty and initiative consistent with the rights of the mass."

"It opposes government for the benefit of classes, it deprecates the formation of political juntas for the support of class advantage, at the sacrifice of intelligent interest in all other governmental problems."

"The Legion demands military and naval preparedness, at least in trained officers and abundance of material, so that the next generation shall not be hastily thrown into war inadequately armed and incompetently led."

A recent count announced from national headquarters at Indianapolis, gave the membership of the Legion as totalling 2,500,000.

## DRYS INVITE AID OF REPUBLICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—It is the belief of delegates who have arrived to attend the Prohibition national convention, that should Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for President, come out boldly for the effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in his speech of acceptance, the Prohibition Party will not place a ticket in the field, but will support Senator Harding. The convention wants to name W. J. Bryan and William Sunday in the event that candidates are to be chosen. If Mr. Bryan will not accept, choice will be made between Daniel Poling of New York, national head of the Christian Endeavor Society; Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, New York, lecturer; Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman; Robert Patton, Springfield, Illinois, lawyer; Elwood Haynes, automobile maker of Kokomo, Indiana, and Charles A. Randall, Representative in Congress from California. Close friends of Mr. Bryan say that he will not step outside the party lines, and that his support of Governor Cox will be of the same sort as that he gave Alton B. Parker in 1904.

The Only Shade Made With A Ventilator



Write for illustrations in color and name of your local dealer

HOUGH SHADE CORPORATION

301 MILL STREET

## GENERAL STRIKE MENACE APPEARS

Railway Labor Board Award Will Be Unsatisfactory, It Is Believed, and Tie-Up of Transportation May Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The long-awaited awards of the United States Railway Labor Board, in which more than 1000 railway labor leaders have come to Chicago, and which may precipitate a crisis in the transportation system of the Nation, will be given to the press at 10 o'clock this morning, according to G. W. W. Hanger, representing the board. Immediately thereafter they will be taken up by a combined meeting of the executive officers of 16 railway brotherhoods, at Masonic Temple, State Street, and accepted or rejected.

Officially no one outside the labor board members knows just what the awards will be, but it is the general belief of the brotherhood leaders here that they will be much below what was asked, and that they will be rejected.

Considerable speculation has arisen among the leaders as to whether the executives here have sufficient authority to call a general strike if the awards are unsatisfactory. It is said that some of the union officers have full power to order a strike, but according to the rules of other organizations a referendum of the members, requiring perhaps several weeks, must be taken. Some believe that those officials who have authority to act can call out enough men to make a referendum on the part of the other organizations unnecessary, as their membership, it is thought, will quit work with the others without official word. It is expected that this question will be thoroughly discussed this morning at the combined meeting.

### Meetings of Brotherhoods

Officers of the various organizations held executive conferences in different parts of the city yesterday. At the largest of these meetings, held in Oriental Consistory in the morning, the general chairmen of the five brotherhoods of the transportation workers, the locomotive engineers, railway trainmen, locomotive firemen, railway conductors, and switchmen were admitted.

The executive board of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees and Railway Shop Laborers met at the Great Northern Hotel, as did also the Railway Signal Men. Various "outlaw" organizations, called into being as a result of the unauthorized strikes of this spring, held meetings on the West Side.

Dining and sleeping car conductors were not included in the pending awards of the United States Railway Labor Board, which, it is understood, makes provisions for 95 per cent of the railroad workers in the United States. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, although not affected by the awards, will go out on strike with the others if they take action, according to C. A. Clark of New York City, president of the national organization.

"We were excluded from these awards through a technicality," said Mr. Clark to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "although we are the lowest paid of all railroad workers in comparison with our responsibilities. We understand, however, that the present awards are so pitifully small and will be so completely unsatisfactory all around that our exclusion will not make much difference."

### "Big Four" Leaders Present

Among those present at yesterday's sessions were Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; S. M. Heberling, international president of Switchmen's Union of North America; W. S. Carter, Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen; L. E. Shepard, Order of Railway Conductors; E. H. Fitzgerald, of the Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers; W. J. Manion, Order of Railway Telegraphers, and B. M. Jewell, Railway Shop Crafts.

Both W. G. Lee and S. M. Heberling, representing the two big switching organizations, are said to oppose acceptance of the award they understand is to be handed down to their men, but they are working with the other leaders to check any hasty action.

"This conference is looked upon as one of the most vital convalesces of the associated railway crafts," said

Mr. Heberling. "You know we are not bound to accept the awards of the Labor Board. The Esch-Cummins Bill does not oblige workers or roads to accept the ruling."

"I should not like to see a general strike called. It would tie up the country in 48 hours, and in 48 hours industries would be forced to close. The switchmen have asked for a 60 per cent increase. A 20 per cent increase will hardly be acceptable. Scrubwomen employed in the Chicago yards are drawing more money than are switchmen who risk their lives in their work."

## SENTENCE OF MINE OFFICERS AFFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas Supreme Court yesterday held that Alexander Howat, president of District 14, United Mine Workers; T. J. Cunningham, auditor; Thomas Harvey, secretary; and August Dorchy, treasurer, must go to jail for failing to appear before the Industrial Court in the investigation of the wages, hours and conditions of labor of the miners.

The court did not determine the constitutional questions as to whether or not the court had power to fix wages. It did determine that the Legislature was properly called, the law properly enacted, and that the court had power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and enforce the summons. Mr. Howat and his brother officers of the union refused to appear before the court. They were sent to jail for contempt and later released under bonds pending their appeal to the Supreme Court.

## THIRD OF TAX TO SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Thirty-four cents of every dollar paid in city taxes for the year beginning July 1, is to be used for the public schools, according to figures announced by Guy L. Ingalls, city treasurer. This percentage is greater than the combined cost of police and fire protection, general administration, lighting streets, and public health service. In all, taxpayers are to contribute \$35,086,355.58 to the city for the year on an assessment of \$1,699,149,580 or at the rate of \$20.66 on each \$1000 of assessed valuation.

## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MEETING

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Announcement was made here yesterday by James W. White, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, that the meeting of the executive committee of the national organization, will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, on Thursday, instead of in Columbus as originally planned.

**HUTZLER BROTHERS**  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

The Store of Satisfaction  
**Hochschild, Kohn & Co.**  
Howard and Lexington Sts.  
BALTIMORE, MD.

Established 1852  
**JOEL GUTMAN & Co**  
A Good Store for Quality  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**Very Best Groceries**  
**J. L. APPLEBY CO.**  
844 Park Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Magnitude of Our Stock  
permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay.  
**WYMAN**  
The Home of Good Shoes  
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.  
Wedding Invitations Social Stationery

The  
**Norman, Remington Co.**  
347 N. Charles St., Baltimore  
(Corner of Mulberry)  
Baltimore's Famous Bookstore

**THE QUALITY SHOP**  
Collar Hug Clothes  
Baltimore and Liberty Streets  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**LYCETT**  
317 N. CHARLES ST.  
BALTIMORE  
STATIONER  
and  
ENGRAVER  
FINE NOTE PAPERS  
Stamping Our Special Work

## LABOR IS URGED TO AID RAILROADS

Cooperation of Carriers and Operatives Essential to Provide Facilities for Moving Crops—Public Losing Heavily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That the inability of the farmer to obtain transportation facilities for moving his crops, especially grains, is causing severe losses to both producer and consumer, as well as diminishing the probable size of next year's crops, is claimed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a statement issued yesterday. Mr. Howard blamed the "railroad tangle" for the high market price of grain.

"There is no more damnable point at which Labor can attack our economic structure, no surer way of cutting its own throat, than by cutting down the efficiency and the carrying capacity of our arteries of transportation," said Mr. Howard.

It is pointed out that the insecurity of transportation is causing a needlessly high market price for flour. In some sections, it is claimed, 25 per cent of last year's crop still remains in local grain elevators at the same time that the local buyers are trying to get the new crop delivered to the markets. The precarious situation in which they are placed by the railroad tangle leads the buyers to try to protect themselves from loss by increasing the margin from the terminal market price and the price received by the farmer, he said. Likewise the exporter, in view of probable losses through delays and consequent storage charges, increases the margin between the terminal market price and the export price.

It is said that these margins all along the line are inflated to twice normal, that they cost the farmer a total of 10 cents or more above the usual margins demanded for the handling of grains, and that both the farmer and the public are suffering actual money loss thereby.

### Profits Inflated

It is estimated that this, in a large degree, offsets any advantage which may be said to accrue to the farmer through the higher prices which come about when the market supply of grain is diminished by inadequate transportation facilities. If he does secure a price high enough to recompense him for such things as losses through demurrage, breach of contract, and high interest rates asked by the banks to cover the risk forced upon him by the railroads, the loss is merely shifted over to the consumer, Mr. Howard claimed.

### Reassurance Needed

Some concern is felt for the effect of the present situation on the next year's crop, which already shows signs of falling far below the amount which it is estimated will be needed by the world if no one is to go hungry during 1921. Preparation for the next crop will start within a month, and heavy cuts in acreage are indicated as a result of the trouble experienced in moving this year's crop, and the fact that

some of last year's crop is still awaiting transportation. Farmers need encouragement if they are to continue to plant sufficient crops to feed the country, Mr. Howard said.

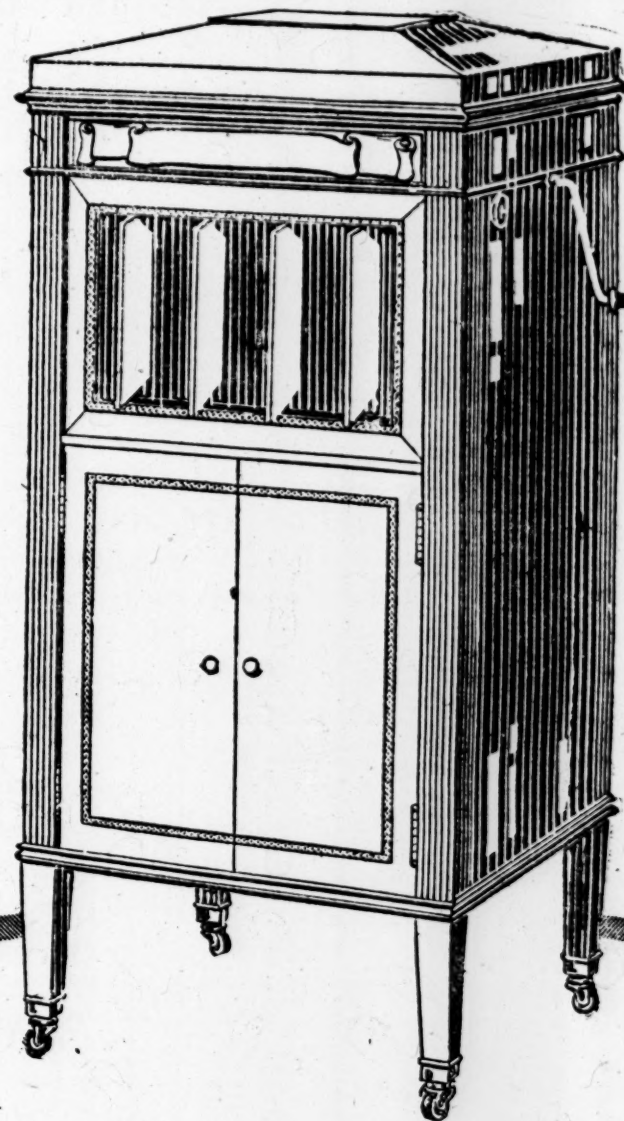
As one remedy for the trouble, the American Farm Bureau Federation is planning a cooperative grain marketing system which will be an economic asset to both the farmer and the public, in that it will handle the bulk of the grain produced in this country at a considerable saving over the present haphazard system of distribution.

Meanwhile, said Mr. Howard, "the railroads, both operators and workmen, must buck up and move the tonnage or become objects of most drastic action in the near future."

### Plan Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coal operators and railroad executives presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, a plan to which they had agreed, designed to facilitate the distribution of coal to the northwest, New England and Canadian territory. Details of the proposal were withheld until the commission has an opportunity to study it.

D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association; Daniel Willard, for the railroad executives; Herman Griggs, of the Lake Erie Ore and Coal Exchange, and J. D. Morrow, vice-president of the Coal Association, were included in the delegation to which the commission gave an executive hearing. Sufficient coal is being mined in the eastern territory, it was said, to meet current needs, but unless transportation arrangements are modified, not enough will be moved into the northern districts named to prevent winter shortages.



The Columbia Grafonola  
Is the Phonograph PLUS

+1+2+3+4+5

Here are five reasons for the superior excellence of the Columbia Grafonola:

1. Exclusive Tone Leaves. Complete and accurate control over tone volume.
2. Straight Tone Arm. Allows the sound waves to develop fully and naturally.
3. Scientifically Correct Acoustic Design. Gives exquisite clearness and purity of tone.
4. Streamline Cabinets. In perfect accord with artistic modern furniture design.
5. Exclusive Non Set Automatic Stop. Nothing to move or set or measure.

Ask the nearest Columbia dealer for a demonstration of the stop that needs no setting.

Standard Models up to \$300—Period Designs up to \$2100

Exclusively on the

**Columbia Grafonola**  
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS SITUATION

Readjustment of Prices Is of  
More Permanent Character,  
and Has Been Brought About  
Despite High Production Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There is no longer any doubt about a radical readjustment of cotton goods prices being under way, nor any disposition to belittle the fact that the readjustment of a more or less permanent character and not merely a passing fluctuation. The movement has been going on quietly while attention was focused on the more spectacular collapse of the silk and the wool markets. It has been carried out in the face of continued high costs of raw material, in the face of a recent increase in wages, and despite higher incidental costs such as coal, freights, etc. Had it not been for the firmness of the raw cotton markets, there is no telling how fast nor how great the drop would have been, since the raw material values acted as a brake on tobogganing prices for the manufactured goods and made declines below certain limits practically impossible. As it is, there are some kinds of cotton goods that have dropped off more than 50 per cent in value, and some prices for certain constructions have shrunk nearly as much as those of silks and woolsens.

Fine fabrics such as are made from combed yarns were the first to be hit, and more recently print cloths and similar goods have been swung into line by means of very rapid shrinkages in the market prices.

## Returning Demand for Fine Goods

Demand for new goods, of course, has been at a minimum for some weeks. There never is any very active trading on a falling market. It has been only within the last week or 10 days that there has come any sign of a turn for the better, and this has been seen in the market for fine goods.

Manufacturers report a noticeable increase in the inquiry for prices. There has been a real effort on the part of mill men to meet the price ideas of prospective buyers, at least in part, and trading in a limited way has been found possible. The amount of new business put through during the last week has not been of sufficient volume to count for much when it comes to keeping the mills running, but it has proved to manufacturers and also to market operators that the decline is practically over, and that it is still possible for the mills to operate on the new levels without actual loss. There is even hope for a moderate profit margin at price levels which proved workable last week if only raw cotton values for the new crop recede slightly, as seems likely according to present indications.

Plain Construction Dull

On the plainer constructions, such as lawns, voiles, etc., mills have found it impossible to operate on the present basis of prices. That is, the decline has carried the market level actually below production costs and there has been very little of this sort of business placed. On the more difficult weaves, however, pongees, organdies, poplins, gabardines, there have not been such heavy declines, while on fancies and novelty goods, the mills have found it possible to meet the buyer's price without loss, provided they happened to have already purchased the cotton necessary to make the goods. There is so little good grade cotton left out of the old crop and prices asked for it are so arbitrarily high that the mills are not taking any new contracts for delivery this side of November unless they have the cotton already bought to cover them.

Print cloths have been very dull. It is by no means certain that the bottom of the decline has been reached, although it is hard to see how it can go much lower.

Fall River reports total sales for last week amounting to less than 20,000 pieces, and these are nearly all old constructions not available in second hands. Present orders, however, are sticking fairly well, there being only occasional cancellations. Were it not for this fact mills would probably have had to close by this time.

Already there is some curtailment of production under way in the cotton mills—not so extensive as in the silk and woolen industry, but constantly growing. More of the fine goods mills are laying off surplus help, while the print cloth mills are planning to shorten production, as it is considered unwise to allow goods to accumulate under the present high cost basis, and some of the mills figure that they would have to buy more old crop cotton if they continued to run at full capacity until the new crop comes into the market.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd
Anglo-American Oil	22	24
Buckeye Pipe	84	89
Illinois Pipe Line	150	160
Indiana Pipe	87	90
Ohio Oil	277	282
Prairie O & G	570	580
Prairie Pipe	194	202
South Penn	265	275
W of Cal	319	329
O of Ind	265	275
O of Kan	265	275
O of Ky	260	280
O of N Y	319	375
Union Tank	119	130



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

YACHT PERSONNEL  
REMAINS INTACT

Shamrock IV to Sail Today  
With Captain Burton at the  
Helm, Despite Published Re-  
ports to the Contrary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Although the handling of Shamrock IV in both races which she has sailed against Resolute, for the America's Cup, has been severely criticized not only by newspaper writers but also by experienced yachtsmen, and although it was reported Monday morning a new skipper would be given the helm, Sir Thomas Lipton said yesterday that Capt. W. P. Burton would be at his usual place when the second race is sailed over today. As for what might happen after today, with reference to the skipper, Sir Thomas would not say.

There are aboard the Shamrock four skippers from among whom Sir Thomas might choose Captain Burton's successor. Capt. Alfred Dyer of the 23-meter Shamrock is a professional of long experience, and a great favorite with the challenger's professional crew. Either he, C. E. Nicholson, designer of the yacht, Col. D. F. D. Neill, Sir Thomas' yachting manager, or Captain Turner, navigator, could be called on to take Captain Burton's place.

The challenger's skipper has seemed to fall short not only of handling the boat properly, but also of arousing the necessary enthusiastic cooperation from the crew. The cooperation is there, but the writer has mingled among the challenger's crew and he knows from what they have said that they would "get along" much better with any of the other four possible substitutes than with the present skipper.

Undoubtedly Designer Nicholson knows more about Shamrock than any of the rest. Captain Burton has not sailed her as though he understood her ways. And Mr. Nicholson is a clever skipper, well liked by the men. The same can be said of Colonel Neill and Captain Turner. There is available also an expert Canadian Corinthian, Aemilius Jarvis.

Before the first race, the writer remarked that the outcome of the series would depend largely upon whether Shamrock was handled as efficiently as Resolute. That remains true now. One element of efficient handling is close contact between crew and skipper. The skipper should be a man in whom everybody on board has the most implicit confidence. Shamrock's crew has not had that confidence, and from what the writer knows of their viewpoint in this matter, no special attempt has been made to inspire this confidence in them.

It is not so aboard Resolute. The men are eager to obey the slightest command from Captain Adams, because they have full confidence in him. They know that he knows every little turn and trick of his yacht. He knows what she will do under almost every condition. And at all times he has her under full control.

Shamrock needs that sort of skipper. Americans who feel that a Shamrock victory this year would be for the best interests of international yachting do not hesitate to express their conviction—with all due respect to Captain Burton, and making allowances for the fact that he has not had the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with his boat—that another skipper at her helm might spell the difference between defeat and victory.

It is still possible that Captain Burton may not do much of the sailing today. He will be aboard, and at the wheel, Sir Thomas said, but there seemed to be plenty of leeway for future action. In case Shamrock is sailed today helplessly as previously in the Lipton statement.

"Captain Burton will be at the wheel tomorrow. After that I cannot say, but my present understanding is that he will be at the wheel tomorrow. I will not talk about it further."

Today's course is over a 30-mile triangle, and is really a resailing of Saturday's unfinished contest. The weather report is fair, with moderate to fresh west to northwest winds. It is the general opinion that the fresher the wind and the more steadily it holds, the greater chance has Shamrock to win. She is admittedly a very fast boat under such conditions, and given that sort of wind and a helmsman who will get every possible second out of her, Resolute to win will have to do better than she is believed to be capable of.

Resolute's mainsail was sent to Ratsey's sail loft Sunday to be recut. It had spread a bit in the drenching of last Thursday, and was recut merely to the proper size so that no remeasuring was necessary. Shamrock's foresails were given similar treatment aboard the houseboat Kilbarney, home of her crew. These changes do not alter the time allowance of 6m. 40s. which Shamrock gives Resolute.

## FIXING IOWA FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—About \$8000 is being expended this summer by the board in control of athletics at the University of Iowa in improving Iowa Field, the scene of all local outdoor intercollegiate contests. The chief item of expenditure is the drainage system. The north part of the field, including the baseball diamond, is being seeded. A new fence is being erected by the university at the north end of the field along Iowa Avenue.



C. J. H. Tolley, British amateur golf champion

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	28	28	.500
New York	21	35	.375
Chicago	21	35	.375
Washington	21	35	.375
St. Louis	21	35	.375
Boston	21	35	.375
Detroit	21	35	.375
Philadelphia	21	35	.375

RESULTS MONDAY			
Cleveland 10, Boston 6 (first game).			
Boston 5, Cleveland 4 (10 innings, second game).			
New York 8, Chicago 2 (first game).			
Chicago 8, New York 5 (second game).			
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 4.			
Detroit vs. Washington (postponed).			

GAMES TODAY			
Cleveland at Boston.			
Chicago at New York.			
Detroit at Philadelphia.			

ATHLETICS WIN GAME			
Innings	1	2	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0
St. Louis	1	0	0
Batteries—Keefe, Rommel and Perkins; Weisman, Sothoron and Severid. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.			

CLEVELAND BREAKS EVEN			
Innings	1	2	3
Cleveland	1	0	0
Boston	1	0	0
Batteries—Colesville and O'Neill; Bush and Schang. Umpire—Connolly.			

Second Game			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	1	0	0
Cleveland	1	0	0
Batteries—Pennock and Walters; Bagby, Uhl and O'Neill. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.			

RUTH BETTERS HIS MARK			
NEW YORK, New York—G. H. Ruth raised the home run record to 31, hitting the thirtieth in the fourth inning and the next in the ninth, off Richard Kerr, left handed pitcher.			
Innings	1	2	3
New York	1	0	0
Chicago	1	0	0
Batteries—Shawkey and Ruel; Wilkinson and Schaik. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.			

First Game			
Innings	1	2	3
New York	1	0	0
Chicago	1	0	0
Batteries—Shawkey and Ruel; Wilkinson and Schaik. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.			

Second Game			
Innings	1	2	3
New York	1	0	0
Chicago	1	0	0
Batteries—Shawkey and Ruel; Wilkinson and Schaik. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	25	35	.417
Cincinnati	24	36	.400
Pittsburgh	24	36	.400
St. Louis	24	36	.400
Chicago	24	36	.400
New York	24	36	.400
Boston	24	36	.400
Philadelphia	24	36	.400

RESULTS MONDAY			
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 4.			
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2 (12 innings).			
Chicago 5, Boston 0.			
New York vs. Pittsburgh (postponed).			

GAME TODAY			
New York at Pittsburgh.			

CHICAGO WINS SHUTOUT			
Innings	1	2	3
Chicago	1	0	0
Batteries—Vaughn and Dally; Rudolph and Gowdy. Umpires—O'Day and McCormick.			

REDS DOWN BROOKLYN			
Innings	1	2	3
St. Louis	1	0	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0
Batteries—Ruehrer and Wingo; Pfeiffer, Mammox and Elliott. Snyder, Krueger, Umpires—Moran and Rigler.			

CARDINALS WIN IN TWELFTH			
Innings	1	2	3
St. Louis	1	0	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0
Batteries—Sherdel and Clements; Hubbell and Wheat. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.			

GOLF TOURNEY  
MUCH DEBATED

British Amateur Championship at  
Muirfield, Scotland, Will Be  
Remembered and Talked of  
for Many Years to Come

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor.

MUIRFIELD, Scotland—Usually when a championship golf meeting is completed it fades quickly into the dimness of the past, and little about it is remembered; but there are two or three championships in the long list that stand out with a special significance from all the rest, and the event at Muirfield, the course of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, is one added to the number. Its interest and importance, as the first amateur championship in Britain after the war, would of itself have placed it in a position apart, but the things that happened in it enormously strengthened its historical value.

Evidently it was a young man's championship; it sealed the understanding that this post-war period in golf is the time for youth in Britain. Believers in the old-timers were almost sympathetic in the way in which, before the event, they suggested with so much sympathy the possibility of victory by the champions of quite long ago. Those champions went out heading in the early stages. They were beaten in two places by the younger players: they had lost length and accuracy. The aggressiveness of the younger generation, its daring, its refusal of all pawkiness are its main strength. It is useless in face of these advantages of the younger players to talk of the value of the experience of the veterans. Of the four semi-finalists the winner was the youngest, and the runner-up was the next in age to him. Never has it been made so clear that golf as a test of human strength and endurance is to be placed far higher than most people have thought. The men at Muirfield were tested through and through. It is without significance that the winner, C. J. H. Tolley, was an officer in one of the riskiest sections of the British Army in the war, the tank corps, that he gained his M. C. (Meritorious Conduct) and was a prisoner for over a year in Germany, while his beaten rival in the final, R. A. Gardner, of the United States, was one of the first American volunteers and served with the artillery in France?

There were a thousand incidents and a thousand points in the play up to the final, but in all considerations of this championship the final will always be the thing. Splendidly fought it was, with such magnificent sportsmanship, international rivalry being displayed to its very best advantage. It is a championship and a final which British publicists think may do some good, and perhaps they are right. It is considered to be significant that on the following day, when the news of the world loomed big in interest and consequence, The Times made the golf championship the subject of the very first of its five leading articles and emphasized the general international aspect of it.

Gardner did in this championship what he has done before in United States championships. He is a layman, who puts his work always before his games. He practices little, and mostly is confined to week-end golf with occasional considerable absences even from that. With such intermissions he would appear to be impossible champion; but as against these apparent disadvantages

he has a capacity for enormous enthusiasm and concentration which is much enhanced by the freshness with which he comes to the game after his staying away from it. Partly, because of this and partly in the way of a natural characteristic, he trains on quickly. He comes to a championship meeting almost raw, finds a bit of his game on the first day and much more on the second, and at the time of the final has risen to his best. He has done that in America and he did it again here, with this difference only that in the final, as the result of the importance of the occasion, he had visibly declined from his best. Cool as he is, he would hardly have been fit for any game if he had not realized that to him was given the opportunity of creating a great and ever memorable chapter in golfing history and causing an enormous exultation in the United States. On young Tolley was laid the tremendous responsibility of saving his country in this international golfing sense. In such circumstances the playing of the thirty-seventh hole, and last, in the way it was played was quite a triumph of man. If Tolley was, after a little fortunate to win as the result of his two, still this veritable two was significant of the splendor of the exhibition as nothing else could have been.

Should Gardner have won? What is the use of asking? But all the same the question will be debated for a very long time, and as the play of neither man was by any means technically perfect it affords much scope for argument. It can nearly always be shown that the result of any golf match should have been different, and so with this one. Gardner established not a winning lead in the morning, a two-holes lead, but what in the circumstances seemed to be getting on for it. But he missed many opportunities in what, all things considered, must have been the least strenuous period of the day's ordeal, namely, that after the earlier adventures of the morning could have been concluded up to the end of that round. At this time Gardner, putting with a plain aluminium utter instead of the Schenectady, which is barred in Britain, was less brilliant on the greens than he had been, and there were many flaws in his play through the green.

he has a capacity for enormous enthusiasm and concentration which is much enhanced by the freshness with which he comes to the game after his staying away from it. Partly, because of this and partly in the way of a natural characteristic, he trains on quickly. He comes to a championship meeting almost raw, finds a bit of his game on the first day and much more on the second, and at the time of the final has risen to his best. He has done that in America and he did it again here, with this difference only that in the final, as the result of the importance of the occasion, he had visibly declined from his best. Cool as he is, he would hardly have been fit for any game if he had not realized that to him was given the opportunity of creating a great and ever memorable chapter in golfing history and causing an enormous exultation in the United States. On young Tolley was laid the tremendous responsibility of saving his country in this international golfing sense. In such circumstances the playing of the thirty-seventh hole, and last, in the way it was played was quite a triumph of man. If Tolley was, after a little fortunate to win as the result of his two, still this veritable two was significant of the splendor of the exhibition as nothing else could have been.

Should Gardner have won? What is the use of asking? But all the same the question will be debated for a very long time, and as the play of neither man was by any means technically perfect it affords much scope for argument. It can nearly always be shown that the result of any golf match should have been different, and so with this one. Gardner established not a winning lead in the morning, a two-holes lead, but what in the circumstances seemed to be getting on for it. But he missed many opportunities in what, all things considered, must have been the least strenuous period of the day's ordeal, namely, that after the earlier adventures of the morning could have been concluded up to the end of that round. At this time Gardner, putting with a plain aluminium utter instead of the Schenectady, which is barred in Britain, was less brilliant on the greens than he had been, and there were many flaws in his play through the green.

In the early afternoon he distinctly let young Tolley in, and it might be said that he was fortunate to have had the extra hole to play because he should hardly have won the fifteenth, should he have been given that hole. Tolley's approach was gayer than it looked and he ran over the green and into the bunker beyond when it seemed he might have had a putt to win. Then Gardner made one of the worst putts of the day and was some yards short, so that it was fortunate Tolley needed two for recovery. But as against this Gardner holed out from five or six yards like a hero at the seventeenth, and if Tolley had not done the same thing from nearly the same distance afterward Gardner would have been champion without any thirty-seventh hole.

The thirty-seventh proved nothing, except that both were worthy finalists, with widely contrasted methods and styles. Tolley was cool enough in the last moments of the ordeal with the great opportunity—victory by one single stroke more—it was good enough—laid before him. He studied the putt intently. He studied putts as no other man has ever done. This huge fellow of 14 stones settles himself low down on the green, his nose almost touching the grass and his right leg stretched out sideways in a frog-like fashion, and in this attitude he wriggles about the task in hand. He found it all out on this occasion and holed his four-yard putt unhesitatingly. Then he jumped into the air.

ROBERTS TAKES  
ANOTHER TITLE

Pacific Coast Star Wins United  
States Clay-Court Tennis  
Doubles Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office.  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Roland Roberts of San Francisco, California, and Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York, captured the United States men's doubles clay-court tennis championship title of 1920 Sunday by defeating the Chicago combination of W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

In this match Roberts' wonderful driving power and fine volleying was an outstanding feature. The newest of the Pacific Coast's list of clay-court champions showed ability to lash his stinging forehand drives across the net from practically any place on the court even on the dead run and his judgment was so keen that he many times shot the drives unerringly for a gap in the Chicagoans' defense.

Roberts and Richards also presented a formidable front at the net where almost the only means of getting the ball by them was by lobbing. In the latter department Burdick proved very skillful, sailing his ball over the heads of the opposing pair many times, and causing them to rush precipitately to the base line. These were golden opportunities for the Chicago men to capture points; but they seemed unable to exploit the advantages of this fine lobbing. Hayes many times losing the point by a weak stroke directly into the net. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT  
TENNIS DOUBLES  
Final Round  
Roland Roberts, San Francisco, and  
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated W.  
T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago,  
6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

The match of 100 boards between  
Borough of Croydon and the rest of  
Surrey ended in a victory for the latter,  
62½-37½.

The British Columbia Chess championship contested at Victoria, British Columbia, was won by J. M. Ewing (North Vancouver), with J. W. Barker (Victoria) second.

At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Chess Federation, Mr. Barker was elected president, Mr. Ewing vice-president, and Mr. Melhuish (Vancouver) secretary and treasurer. Italy reports a tournament at the Florence Chess Club of 16 entries, won by Signor S. Rossetti with 15 points.

The Rapid Transit tournament held on Morphy's birthday at the Brooklyn Chess Club, New York, resulted in a tie for first prize between Lieut. F. K. Perkins and O. Fink Jr., each receiving a copy of the new edition of Morphy's games.

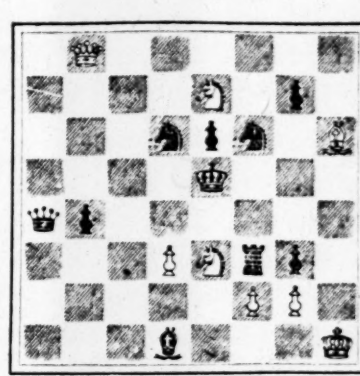
Lincoln, Nebraska, reports two

## CHESS

## PROBLEM NO. 175

By O. Kuneticky.

Black Pieces 10



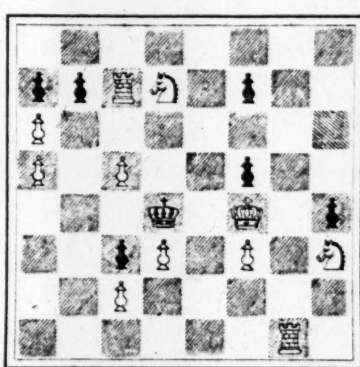
White to play and mate in two moves

## PROBLEM NO. 176

By James W. Harper.

Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England  
Composed especially for The Christian  
Science Monitor

Black Pieces 7



White to play and mate in three moves

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

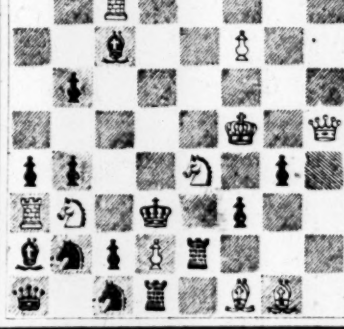
No. 175. Q-K4, Kt-R4, Kt-R4, Threat.  
No. 176. 1. B-K5ch, 2. B-Q2ch, 3. R-Ktch, 4. Q-K3ch, 5. Q-K3.

## PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of the "Task" theme, in the evolution of the two move problem, showing two white pieces pinned by the key move, which being unpinned by Black's play, give mate.

By Baron Wardenner

Black Pieces 14



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Dr. Lasker's letter to Capablanca is said to contain the following passage: "From various facts I must infer that the chess world does not like the conditions of our agreement. I cannot play the match knowing that its rules are widely unpopular. I therefore resign the title of world's champion in your favor. You have earned the title, not by the formality of a challenge, but by your brilliant mastery. In your further career I wish you much success."

Writing to the Telegraaf, Dr. Lasker says he would have preferred to lose his title in a keen fight with Capablanca, thus finishing his career logically.

It is to be hoped that Lasker will find himself misinformed. The only condition of the match likely to be unpopular was the length of the postponement.

The Maidstone Club, England, visited Bromley and won a close match, 5-3.

SCORE			
BROMLEY	MAIDSTONE		
1. J. A. Graham	0	L. C. Dewing	1
2. J. A. Graham	0	F. A. Richardson	1
3. Mrs. Holloway	½	G. C. Spicer	½
4. S. B. Holloway	1	H. Ransom	0
5. E. B. Puckridge	0	G. A. Youngman	1
6. R. H. Dickenson	0	M. Wilson	1
7. W. H. Powell	1	H. Stanford	0
8. C. E. Puckridge	½	T. M. Fenwick	½

In the return match between the Imperial Chess Club and the Kent County Association the latter won by 6½-4½.

The match of 100 boards between Borough of Croydon and the rest of Surrey ended in a victory for the latter, 62½-37½.

The British Columbia Chess championship contested at Victoria, British Columbia, was won by J. M. Ewing (North Vancouver), with J. W. Barker (Victoria) second.

At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Chess Federation, Mr. Barker was elected president, Mr. Ewing vice-president, and Mr. Melhuish (Vancouver) secretary and treasurer. Italy reports a tournament at the Florence Chess Club of 16 entries, won by Signor S. Rossetti with 15 points.

The Rapid Transit tournament held on Morphy's birthday at the Brooklyn Chess Club, New York, resulted in a tie for first prize between Lieut. F. K. Perkins and O. Fink Jr., each receiving a copy of the new edition of Morphy's games.

Lincoln, Nebraska, reports two

UNITED STATES  
MEN WIN AGAIN

Johnston and Tilden Victorious  
in Cup Matches Over Kings-  
cote and Parke, Respectively

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office.

WIMBLEDON, England (Monday)—

The Davis Cup match today between W. M. Johnston and Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscote provided one of the most exciting tennis matches of the tie. Johnston won, three sets to two, but only after a stiff struggle which remained in doubt almost to the last stroke. The first set went to the United States man and was devoid of extraordinary incident, but when Kingscote won the second by the same margin of 6-4, the players warmed to their work. Kingscote won the third also by 6-3, Johnston failing at his half volley taken with backhand and Kingscote passing him on the side line to the finish of the game and set. Excitement grew during the fourth set, when Kingscote rallied in grand fashion and took the score from 5-1 to 5-4, the ninth game being a love game to the British Isles. Kingscote's efforts were too late, however, and his opponent equalized the sets with a score of 6-4.

The last set was positively tense. The players fought hard, and the score was 5-4 when Kingscote dropped his service. In the last game he was beaten by Johnston's well-placed lobs and the hardest-fought match of the meeting ended in another victory for the United States which, however, could not affect the result of the tie.

The victory of







## CITY EFFICIENCY DEMAND CONTINUED

**Boston Real Estate Men Say Cry  
for Reforms Will Not Be  
Relaxed Until Protests Are  
Given Full Consideration**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"We intend to keep on demanding curtailment and efficiency in the Boston municipal departments and protesting against the searching out of new sources of revenue, until our demand and protest are given a fair and full consideration on the part of the city government," says Ernest M. Hodgson, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

"We do not believe that Boston taxpayers must submit tamely and continually to the administration of their city affairs with anything less than 100 per cent efficiency from city employees whose business it is to handle the public moneys and take sufficient care to avoid waste," declared William S. Felton, president of the exchange, in addressing the city committee on new sources of revenue at the public hearing recently. "But we believe that there is an alternative and we intend to vigorously support it," continued Mr. Felton. "There is one course left to the taxpayer and that is to thoroughly organize and for the organization to maintain a publicity bureau to keep the taxpayers and rent payers enlightened, by daily bulletins if necessary, as to the progress or lack of it by various city departments. With such a well-organized body we have every reason to feel certain that the city government will put into operation such reasonable remedies as are recommended as the result of impartial investigation."

In their appeal for the thorough application of business methods at City Hall, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange places no little emphasis upon the fact that the courts have decided over and over that money raised by taxation and all public money can be constitutionally used for the public benefit only, declaring that every dollar used wastefully or carelessly amounts to a criminal offense against the citizens of Boston.

In special interviews to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and at public hearings the exchange has pointed to numerous specific instances where the city government could make appreciable savings, and numerous others where by following certain recommendations of the city Finance Commission hundreds of thousands of dollars have been rescued from municipal squander. An official statement of the exchange contains the following:

"The report of the Finance Commission for 1918 states that the expenditures for overhead expense, consisting in large part in the salaries of superfluous employees, in some departments approximately equals the amount of beneficial work, saying that many officials, particularly inspectors and draftsmen, have been appointed with absolutely no qualifications for the position. Lack of proper inspection, it is claimed in this report, has resulted in large financial loss to the city and will continue until the department is put on a thoroughly efficient basis."

"According to the Finance Commission every license issued by the city clerk's office last year to bootblack, vendors and newsboys cost the city \$5 in pay-roll expense, although the revenue was only 25 cents per license. The salary of the clerk who handles these licenses is \$1600 and last year he issued only 298 licenses, according to the report. Surely this work could be handled by some other department at no additional expense. It amounts to less than one license per day, which would not overtax any individual in City Hall if he had to attend to it. Cases like this are constantly being brought to light."

## VESSELS DELAYED WEEKS IN HARBOR

NEW YORK, New York—Freight congestion in Havana, Cuba, is so great that ships entering the port are delayed for weeks in the unloading and loading, according to passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Mexico, which was delayed 22 days in the Cuban harbor.

"The deplorable conditions are due to the prosperity of the Cubans," Dr. A. R. Gelb, an officer of the Mexico said; "the merchants seemingly do not care whether they obtain shipments or not, and they seem to work on the theory that their stocks on hand are ample."

"There are 55 boats in Havana, some of which have been there for four months, and all sorts of food supplies are spoiling because they cannot be handled."

Other passengers said that the congestion is due in part to Cuban laws which permit goods being held on the docks for six months, so that importers use the docks as warehouses.

## PRIZES AWARDED FOR ESSAYS UPON CIVICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"One of the chief aims of the Young Men's Civic Club, members of which recently were awarded the prizes offered annually by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, is to increase, in every possible way, respect for our city, state and national government and institutions and to foster a feeling of responsibility and a spirit of service." The club provides training for many young men which they would not receive otherwise. Its members

## WOOD PULP SUPPLY SURVEY COMPLETED

get "practical preparation for voting, for leadership and for useful citizenship."

The topics for the essays this year were: "What Constitutes Good Citizenship?" and "What Way Has Our Present American Government Grown Out of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower?" The winners: Abraham Kamborg of the West End Y. M. H. A. Legislature, Thomas J. Azotelli of the Michael Angelo School Center and Junior City Council, Henry W. Drury, U. S. N., of the Wendell House Congress; Irving J. Gregory of the East Boston School Center, Kalih Shibley of the Dennison House, Francis J. Sullivan of the East Boston School Center, and Soreto Tessell of the Junior City Council. Frank J. Griffiths of East Boston received honorable mention.

## DRYS ASK ABOUT PLATFORM PLANK

"Law and Order" Pronouncement  
Not Adopted by Republicans  
and Explanation Is Doubtful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What is the truth about the "law and order" plank which was supposed to appear in the Republican national platform, but does not appear in the copies of that platform now being distributed by the party? This is a question in which the drys are much interested just now.

Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, a member of the Republican national convention resolutions committee, was quoted at the time of the convention as saying that this plank had been adopted by the committee, and would be a part of the platform. Recently drys in Chicago discovered that it was not included in the copy of the platform now being distributed. Confronted with this apparent omission, Ralph V. Sollitt, assistant chairman of the national committee, now says that the plank was not adopted by the convention, and thus does not appear in the present copy of the platform.

Anti-Saloon League leaders here say now they knew all along that the plank was not adopted by the convention, and that they said so at the time, and that they did not put much faith in the statements attributed to Senator Smoot and others, that the plank had been adopted by the committee, but had been lost in transmission to the convention and would be inserted in the platform.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, is quoted as saying that Clinton N. Howard, representative of that committee, and William Jennings Bryan heard the plank read in convention and without a dissenting voice, and that it was published in the press as part of the platform.

The plank about which the drys would like to know the whole truth read: "The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the Republican Party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured."

## YEAR IN JAIL FOR AUTOMOBILE DRIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WOBURN, Massachusetts—Pleading guilty of a charge of running an automobile under the influence of liquor, Russell Mahler of Charlestown was sentenced to a year in the house of correction yesterday by the Woburn police court. It is stated by the Division of Highways of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works that it will be difficult for him to obtain another license for some time. For, whereas a driver loses his license automatically for one year from the moment his sentence is declared, after which he may make application for a new license, even then the discretion of the department is likely to refuse the granting of it.

Early Sunday morning Mahler was noticed by the Woburn police tearing through the main street of the town at something like 60 miles an hour, with 10 companions filling the seats and hanging to the running boards. A crash came and all were more or less injured. In the case of a fatality, Mahler would be arraigned for manslaughter. Mahler is alleged to have his employer's car without permission.

## ROYAL TANIST IS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The Order of Scottish Clans, the executive council of which has its headquarters in Boston, has received word from the Scottish Clans Association of London that Walter Scott, royal tanist, of New York, has been elected a vice-patron of that organization. The letter of notification from T. Atholl Robertson, president of the association, says: "I hope the bond thus created will go on and strengthen, as we Scots can do such a lot to further the fraternity of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic to say nothing of our own pride of race and common ancestry."

## CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS SELECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of War has announced the selection of Maj. John T. Axton as chief of chaplains and his appointment to that office by the President. Under the Army Reorganization Act, the chief of chaplains is detailed to that work for four years, during which time he shall have the rank of colonel. His duties include investigation into qualifications of candidates for appointment as chaplain and general coordination and supervision of the work of chaplains.

## WOOD PULP SUPPLY SURVEY COMPLETED

Need Is Shown of Extending, in  
Alaska, Means of Producing  
Raw Materials From Vast Forests  
Adjacent to Water Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Depletion of forests in the north-eastern and lake states where the pulp and paper industries are overdeveloped is a report to the Senate by the forest service, Department of Agriculture, for the news-print shortage, now so critical, particularly so far as the smaller papers are concerned. Alaska has great resources, the report states, if they are developed, and relief from the present condition may be best expected from that quarter.

Not many kinds of wood can be used to advantage in making newsprint, and 84 per cent of that manufactured in 1917 was made from spruce, hemlock, balsam and poplar, the report asserts. There has, until recently, when the demand has become abnormal, been no expansion in the industry since 1909, and as a result heavy imports of pulp wood and paper have been necessary. At present, foreign sources supply two-thirds of the newsprint, or its raw materials, used in this country. Even with these heavy imports the supply is insufficient, and prices on the spot market are 500 per cent higher than in 1915.

Small Buyers Handicapped  
"Prior to the war," says the report, "the larger newspapers secured all, or practically all, of their supplies under contract, and a relatively small percentage of the total news-print consumption was handled on a spot-market basis. During the last year the larger papers have found it increasingly difficult to secure all of their supplies under contract, and have been forced to secure the remainder in the open market. It is in the open market that the full effect of competition for inadequate supplies is shown, and this is reflected in the much higher prices. Unfortunately it is upon a spot market that the smaller newspapers least able to increase returns by increasing advertising and raising their rates must depend."

The result has been that many of these small papers have been forced to curtail their issues, and have had the greatest difficulty in securing enough newsprint to continue publication. It has been possible for the lumber industry to move more remote timber lands as forests have been cut away, but the heavy investment required for paper plants has made it impossible for the paper companies to do this. The result is that existing mills are finding it necessary to secure their supplies of wood from increasing distances. Spruce from Minnesota and Canada, for example, is being hauled from 700 to 1200 miles to paper mills in Wisconsin.

The timber is going fast, the report says. It is reported that in New York, where nearly 50 per cent of the news print used in the United States is produced, 60 per cent of the pulp and paper mills have absolutely no timber supplies of their own.

Survey of Supplies  
New Hampshire's supply, it is said, will last only 10 or 12 years longer, and most of the Maine companies will have exhausted their stocks soon. Dependence upon Canada is general, but in view of the prohibition on exports of pulp wood and paper now in force or under discussion there, this dependence is a serious matter. The newsprint situation is considered an unfavorable situation, without much prospect of immediate improvement.

Development in Alaska is looked upon as the best way out of the difficulty. It is estimated that there are in the territory, 70,000,000,000 board feet of spruce and hemlock suitable for paper making, and water power is readily available. The forest service report urges a survey to obtain accurate information as to timber resources and their location.

## FARM PARTY ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—Elated with their success in the last Ontario elections, the United Farmers are now laying the groundwork for the next federal campaign. A series of meetings has been arranged and the rural districts throughout the Province will be roused to nominate purely agrarian candidates who will seek a parliamentary seat, under the United Farmers' banner. At present 16 candidates are in the field, and the avowed intention of the party is to oppose every cabinet minister who represents a rural riding. Already an opponent has been selected for Sir Sam Hughes, in Victoria County, while conventions have been called in the constituencies now represented by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, former president of the Privy Council, and Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance.

## TRAINING FOR GUARD OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further opportunity for the training and development of officers of the national guard is offered through a War Department order yesterday, providing for special courses at service schools. The adjutant-general of the various states have been instructed to submit to the militia bureau the names of those recommended for the schools, which include the infantry school, Camp Benning, Georgia; the cavalry school, Fort Riley, Kansas; an artillery school at Fort Sil, Oklahoma; the coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Virginia; and the tank corps school at Camp Meade, Maryland.

## Classified Advertisements

### REAL ESTATE

Two Attractive California Homes  
In San Jose's restricted residence district. New and up-to-date.  
Eight rooms, sleeping porches, imported woodwork, etc.; \$12,500.  
Seven rooms, hardwood floors, enamel finish, etc.; \$9800.  
A. M. WHITEHEAD—Architectural Designer & Builder of Attractive California Homes.  
71 S. 19th St., San Jose, Calif.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS  
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583 (13th St.), apartment 41, N. Y. City, two large, convenient corner rooms, well furnished, airy, redecorated, unsurpassed view, housekeeping privileges, permanent. Tel. Morningside 4829.

### BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

LEWANDOS  
CLEANERS—DYERS  
213 State Street  
Telephone Harbort 248  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

### WATERBURY, CONN.

LEWANDOS  
CLEANERS—DYERS  
24 East Main Street  
Telephone Waterbury 329  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

### NORFOLK, VA.

GEORGE W. THOMAS  
FINE SHOES  
Monticello Hotel Norfolk, Va.  
Restaurant and Confectionery

### HOWARD'S, Inc.,

200 Main Street  
WM. J. NEWTON  
383 Grassy Street  
Greenhouses, Colonial and 24th St.  
Phones: Store 4060—Residence 1073

### WILMINGTON, DEL.

Edward W. Pyle & Co.  
SHOES, HOSIERY AND CHILDREN'S WEAR  
619 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware  
ALFRED D. PEOPLES  
Dealer in  
Hardware, Cutlery, etc.

### TURNER & STELLE

Quality Grocers  
EIGHTH AND TATNALL STREETS  
DELAWARE AND JACKSON  
Crosby & Hill Company  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.  
A. R. SAYLOR PRINTING CO.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
415 Shipley Street, Both Phones

### BALTIMORE

Hahn's  
RELIABLE SHOES  
37 West Lexington  
ISIDOR LEVY—Pork products. Stall: 76 Lexington Market, Baltimore, Md. Hotels and restaurants supplied. Daily in attendance.

### N. HESS SONS

QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY  
3 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.  
FIDELITY BARBER SHOP  
1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore  
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

### DETROIT, MICH.

Victor Records  
Vast stock. First floor salesrooms.  
Glad to play selections over.  
Phone orders (Cherry 3600) promptly delivered.  
27 sound proof demonstrating rooms.  
No waiting.

### GRINNELL BROS.

24 STORES HEADQUARTERS  
243-247 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT  
FOR RENT—Room in private family, for lady. Address 925 Maplewood Ave., Detroit. One block from Grand River Ave.

### MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

HOMES OF LAIRD-SCHUBER SHOES  
Fashion Plate Boot Shop  
A Better Shoe Store for  
Ladies and Children  
418 WEST BROADWAY

### BROWN'S C. O. D.

GROCERY AND MARKET  
O. S. REDFIELD, Proprietor  
No. 1 Store 406 & W. Okmulgee No. 2 Store 318 W. Broadway

### TEXTILE MEETING POSTPONED

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—The convention of the United Textile Workers of America, which was to have been held here in September, has been advanced to October 4, it was announced yesterday. The change was made to allow American delegates to the British Trades Council session next month to return and report.

### MAINE JUVENILE FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ORONO, Maine—In the 16 counties in Maine 3658 boys and girls are engaging this summer in agricultural club work, under the charge of local leaders, the farm bureaus and the county agents of the University of Maine agricultural extension service. This is somewhat less than the total enrollment a year ago, but the work of organization was assisted then by paid emergency agents, whose service was discontinued by the federal government July 1, 1919.

## CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

### TULSA, OKLA.

#### HICKEY-FREEMAN

Clothes for Men  
Are up-to-date as your daily newspaper. The new spring styles are here now. Equally good clothes for boys.

#### Madansky Brothers

Oklahoma City  
Tulsa Bartlesville

#### The Hair Store

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN  
THE  
DEMOREST  
"SHOPS FOR WOMEN"  
506 So. Main  
LESLIE BROOKS COMPANY  
Fire, Automobile Insurance  
Real Estate and Rentals  
407 South Boulder Phone Osage 2873

### OKLAHOMA CITY

The Bee  
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE  
BARTHELMY  
214-216 Main St., Oklahoma City  
"21 Years of Reliability"

### A Great Store, Growing Greater Every Day

Scott, Halliburton Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.  
Kerr Dry Goods Co.  
One of Oklahoma's  
Foremost Department Stores  
In Point of Size and Service  
Over Sixty Different Departments  
replete at all seasons with the  
Prevailing Fashions—  
Moderately priced—

### ROBARAUGH BROWN & CO.

Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Jordan Furniture Co.  
Announcing the merits of the Player  
Phone talking machine, not denouncing  
other talking machines, is our  
"Sales Talk."  
Let us give you a demonstration in your home  
or at our store, 56 West Grand Avenue.

### ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
MME. SOPHIA  
St. Charles Block 705 Boardwalk Phone 1011-W  
DIRECTLY ON BEACH  
Opposite Heinz Pier; ocean rooms; table guests;  
always open. MRS. A. W. WHEELER.

### TOPEKA, KANS.

Nothing but Standard Merchandise  
STEIN-BOCH CLOTHES—MANHATTAN  
SHIRTS—STETSON HATS  
The Toile d'Engel  
CLOTHING CO.  
TOPEKA  
Wedding Stationery  
WEDDING Invitations and announcements,  
script or Tiffany text, 20 sets \$5, 100 sets \$25.50.  
Visiting cards, name plates and 100 cards, script  
engraving, \$1.75. We specialize in all forms of  
invitations, visiting cards and fancy stationery.  
DEPT. B  
CAPPER PRINTING CO.,  
Capper Bldg., TOPEKA, KANSAS

### Lord's

FLOWERS  
Phone 827 TOPEKA, KANSAS  
THE HOWE  
CORSET AND MILLINERY  
SHOP  
707 Kansas Ave., Over Beckson's, Topeka, Kan.  
TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.  
Established in 1880. A Reliable Firm.  
Cleaning, Dyeing  
Hat Renovating  
Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy  
Phone 3653  
BIG OR LITTLE  
Every family should have a systematic Savings  
Account, whether big or little. Ask for folder.  
Save Systematically  
THE CAPITOL BUILDING  
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION  
534 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas  
The Topeka Electric Company  
Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs  
H. S. LEE, President PHONE 788  
W. E. BARRY, Sec'y-Treas. 816 KANSAS AVE.

### KANSAS CITY, KAN.

The House  
Suits  
Courtesies  
Main Office and Plant 2015-17 N. 7th St.  
Branch Office 911 N. 6th St.  
3 Trucks at Your Service at Any Time

### SHEPHERD & FOSTER

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES  
for Men and Young Men  
439 Minnesota Avenue  
Mauder-Dougherty Mercantile Co.  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
Books and Stationery, Trunks and Traveling Bags  
632-634 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.  
Both Phones West 151

### HOME LAUNDRY

HYMAN AND PARTIN  
Fifth and State  
GENERAL LAUNDRESS  
E. R. Callender Printing Co.  
705-10 NORTH 6TH STREET  
Home phone 320 Drexel. Bell phone 333 Fairfax  
GRANDVIEW CLEANERS AND DYERS  
R. W. SHILLEY, Proprietor  
Both Phones West 371, 1704 Central Ave.

### KASSEL JEWELRY CO., Inc.

518 Minnesota Ave.  
Phones—Bell West 33 W. Home West 539  
ALEX. FUCHMAN  
Diamonds, Watches and Jewellery  
628 Minnesota Ave. Home Phone West 406  
G. E. GILHAUS  
PLUMBING AND HEATING  
Hon' West 781 Bell West 2079  
J. L. WILHELM  
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS  
Bell Phone Argentine 491, 3508 Strong Ave.

### LEAVENWORTH

FULLER & FAULKNER  
HARDWARE COMPANY  
S. W. Corner Fifth and Cherokee Streets  
Coldren Plumbing & Heating Co.  
410 S. 8th Street Phone 289  
R. H. BELL DRY GOODS CO.  
417 Delaware Phone 530  
GEO. W. KAUFMANN  
Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables  
SAMSICH BROS.  
Try Sichel's for  
DRY GOODS

### PARSONS, KANS.

LANBERT & DUFFY  
PARSONS, KANS.  
THE KUPPENHEIMER STORE  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Cafeteria De Luxe  
S. W. Corner Ninth and Main Streets  
Entrance on 9th St.  
Good, Clean, Wholesome Food.  
Properly Cooked. Reasonably Priced.  
COME AND SEE  
CROW'S SHOE REPAIR  
Quick Service  
6 E. 10th St.  
17 E. 11th St.  
Basement Lilla Building  
Nu Bone Corset Shop  
Under New Management  
204 1/2 Altman Bldg.  
French Shop, 1406 W. W. (C. A. Bldg.), 1929  
McGehee St. Home Phone Harrison 924; Bell,  
Grand 3177.  
Agents Wanted.  
R. ELLEN GILLMOR, City Mgr.

### FUHRMAN BROS.

Watchmakers and Jewelers  
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY  
108 East 10th Street. Home Phone Main 6217.  
FRED SMITH  
CLEANING CO.  
Send us your Men's Palm Beach and Silk  
Suits; Ladies' Silk Crepe Skirts, Nest Dresses,  
Etc., and they will not only receive personal  
attention, but will be handled by experts.  
Phones: Home Harrison 7545; Bell Main 440

### OMAHA, NEB.

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER  
Classy Dry Cleaners and Pressers  
221 Leavenworth St. Phone Harney 2213  
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing, Remounting.  
Woodmen Cafeteria W.O.W. Bldg.  
QUALITY FOOD. Short orders a Specialty.  
EDWARD JOHNSON  
MERCHANT TAILOR, 1815 Farnam Street.  
My Suits Grow Old Gracefully

### PHILADELPHIA

LEWANDOS  
CLEANERS—DYERS  
1633 Chestnut Street  
Telephone Spruce 4979  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

EHRLICH'S  
3016 14th St., N. W., near Columbia Rd.  
ACCREDITED AGENCY FOR THE  
RED CROSS SHOE  
Open Evenings  
RICH'S  
1001 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR  
For MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
J. D. Blackstone  
FLORIST  
Flowers Telegraphed All Over the World  
14th and H St., N. W. Tel. Main 3707

### ASH

1217 Connecticut Ave.  
A Shop of Individuality  
Exclusive Fashions  
For Women  
Smart Millinery, Exquisite Gowns, Evening  
Wraps, Fur, Coats, Dresses  
Blouses, Tailors  
WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS  
Box Chronometers, National Instruments, etc.  
A. O. HUTTERLY, 508 14th St., N. W.

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### Lansburgh & Brother

We Specialize in  
Stylish Stout Clothes  
FOR WOMEN  
who have difficulty in finding  
well-made garments with  
proper lines, that do not ex-  
aggerate their stoutness.

#### Traveling Goods

For Vacation Trips  
Whether it is to be an European  
trip, a cross-country jaunt, a week  
or a month at the seashore or moun-  
tains, or just a week-end to the  
country, we have the right Traveling  
Goods to meet your needs. They  
are all excellent values.

#### Woodward & Lothrop

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
E. T. Goodman Co. Inc.  
65 ARCADE MARKET, 1540 COLUMBIA ROAD  
1629 CONSTITUTION AVE.  
TACOMA PARK, 6004 4th St. N. W.

### High Quality Meats

that you will enjoy and that contain  
the best of food value.  
You will find the prices very low,  
considering the quality.  
A visit to these markets will con-  
vince you.

### "Say it with Flowers"

GUDE BROS. CO.  
1214 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Members of the Florists Telegraph Delivery  
Association  
DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK  
1408 G Street, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### S. Kann Sons Co.

"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. MEAT 8TH ST.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Sixty Stores Under One  
Roof  
Filled with latest styles in Women's  
and Children's Apparel, Dress Ac-  
cessories, and Home Furnishings, all  
at very low prices.

### Mayer Bros. & Co.

937 and 939 F St., N. W.  
THE FASHION SHOP  
FOR LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS  
DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS and MILLINERY  
Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced  
SIDNEY WEST, Inc.  
Washington's Style Center for  
MEN'S WEAR  
STEIN-BOCH SMART CLOTHES  
DUNLAP'S CELEBRATED HATS  
LADIES' CAPITAL HAT SHOP  
508 11th St., N. W.  
Panamas and Leghorns  
cleaned, bleached and blocked  
Our work is our reputation. Phone M-8322

### Parker Bridget Co.

Nationally Known Store for Men  
and Boys  
The Avenue at Ninth, Washington, D. C.  
The Hanor \$5.00 Hat Shop  
718 14th Street, near New York Ave.

### Artistic Hats

FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
"I Never Disappoint"</







## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## JOSE RAMOS

## A Cuban Dramatist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The field of the serious Spanish-American drama is limited, and despite several important names, is but just beginning to acquire significance. No doubt a conscientious search of the records will bring to light much interesting material about theatrical representations on the southern continent—there are some excellent documents, for example, relating to the earliest productions in Chile, but these have, after all, an historical rather than an essentially dramatic value, and are food for the investigator rather than for the student of the stage and the drama. Only yesterday, so to speak, did the work of Florencio Sánchez begin to point to an indigenous product; only recently has his labor been advanced by such dramatists as Pérez Petit of Uruguay, Alberto Ghiraldo of Argentina, and José Antonio Ramos of Cuba, who is at present connected with the Cuban Consulate at New York.

Not that there is any ideological connection necessarily to be observed in these men; in one point, however, they do resemble one another; their conscious attempt to found an indigenous drama. The one may have been influenced by the naturalistic school, the other by the Hauptmann type, the third by the social dramas of Ibsen, but all look to the application of their gifts to native drama. It is only too true that there has been altogether too much mere imitation of the commercial sort in the field of Spanish-American drama; these serious artists, however, have studied their own people, have found foibles that may be satirized, problems that may be elucidated, and have gone directly to their task. It should be borne in mind, also, that, with the example of the European tradition and evolution before them, they were spared the repetition of those early steps which untutored nations laboriously take before arriving at a definite, modern form. They are, moreover, indigenous, not in the sense of the crude Gaucha plays—which are no more Spanish-American than North American cowboy moving pictures—are all of North America—but in that larger sense of inspiration in and application to contemporary themes.

## Patriot and Artist

José Antonio Ramos is thus essentially a Cuban patriot as well as a universal artist. In such a play as "Tembladera," which was awarded the prize of the Cuban Academy of Arts and Letters, he is at his best in combining his favorite attitudes, and manages, in three acts of stirring episode, to convey a deep sense of the kind of patriotism which does not seek to heretize other nations, but which seeks rather to intensify the good qualities of the soil. In a melodrama of ideas such as "El Hombre Fuerte" ("The Strong Man"), he makes a somewhat less successful, but quite effective, symbolical presentation of the practical man as opposed to the theorist and finds them both equally removed from the ideal type that is to make a greater Cuba.

He is at one with all leaders of Spanish thought in his rebellion against the anomalous position forced upon women by the traditional Latin conception of domestic morality. In such an excellent work as "Libertad" (warmly praised some nine years ago by the recent winner of this year's Nobel Prize, the great Spanish dramatist, Jacinto Benavente), he probes deeply into the rebellion of a woman who refuses to accept a harsh social verdict. In the one-act play "Cuando el amor muere" ("When Love Dies"), he presents what may be called a puzzle drama, he poses the question—one involving a direct result of the traditional Latin attitude toward woman and its freer attitude toward man's moral obligations—and leaves the dénouement to the reader or the spectator, as the case may be. Were we dealing with the traditional Spanish "point of honor," there would have been no problem at all; the husband, however much himself at fault, would have wreaked vengeance upon the wife. Here, however, they have a heart-to-heart talk and the curtain falls upon the problem.

## His Serious Note

This is not a very safe method of procedure for the playwright. Ramos himself declares that although several of his plays have been produced with success both in Cuba and abroad, by noted companies, he would prefer to have them all played in a form different from the printed text.

Ramos is significant, in the present condition of the Spanish-American stage, for having helped bring in the social drama of serious aim, and the patriotic play of sober, constructive purpose, entirely distinct from merely chauvinistic flattery of certain administrations or reputation of empty platitudes. He is also a keen critic of the continental literature, and far from believing that romanticism has passed in Spanish-America, declares that it has yet to flourish. The previous romanticism, like so many other "isms," was too often but an imitation of the imported literature rather than a natural, creative response to the actual environment.

Now that Spanish-American letters are beginning to be generally recognized even in Spain, the writers are turning toward the native soil for the most fruitful inspiration, and in the sincerity of their writing, according to the theory advanced by Ramos in his important introduction to "Tembladera," will reveal that essential romanticism which is the heritage of all the Latins. There is much to be said in favor of this thesis, for the remark-

able southern continent is fairly overladen with striking natural themes that have but begun to be tapped. Only yesterday were the colonies liberated from the intellectual yoke of Spain, and in this regard they are still subject to France in a degree. The dawn of genuine autochthonous literature will bring—indeed, a harvest of products that will astonish students all over the world. The drama may be somewhat slow to develop, but with writers like Ramos to sacrifice themselves to its evolution, it will not be shamed by the more popular field of poetry.

Ramos is at but the beginning of his powers. His technique is highly developed; he has a fine sense of actuality, of cumulative interest, of telling episode. Once the conditions of Cuban life permit the flourishing of a higher native drama, his works will be assured that production which is the life of the play and the finest sort of stimulus to the playwright.

## HENRY HULL IN A NEW DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Greater Love," by Leighton Osmun, featuring Henry Hull, and produced by Lee Shubert, at the Shubert Crescent Theatre, Brooklyn, New York, evening of July 5, 1920. The cast:

Hattie Williams..... Irene Shirley  
Mayme Williams..... Florence Flinn  
Bert Jennings..... Henry Hull  
Madge Jennings..... Mary Kennedy  
Helen Ware..... Phillips Tead  
Jim Hastings..... Victor Sutherland  
Elsie..... Betty Baker

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. Osmun apparently tried to illustrate two kinds of human affection, and the overpowering superiority of that which sacrifices itself for another. To do this he goes back to 1917 and suddenly throws into the army draft a meek boy husband to whom even the thought of killing is unbearable. War sends him home as a creature of brute strength which, developed through trench fighting, now narrowly escapes destroying what had formerly been a fine, unselfish devotion. His sudden awakening to the realization of something of his former nature saves the happy ending curtain. Though he generously offers to lay down his life in order that his wife may satisfy her false yearning for the theatrically inevitable other man, the wife decides that she has cared only for her husband all along.

Mr. Osmun's intention was good, and conceding certain weaknesses (especially for forcing things to happen just so, despite heavy strain on the possibilities of coincidence) he did not write a very bad play. But he would have done bigger work, he had been able to describe war's effect upon a gentle nature without resort to methods as unnecessary as they are cheap, methods characteristic of the worst of film plays today. This refers, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, to the climax of the act in which husband Bert came home. The thing which Mr. Osmun was trying to illustrate, namely, the brutality injected into Bert's finer nature by the war, could have been presented without direct action, and therefore with art. The scene as it is written and played now discredits it, excusably what otherwise is a fairly interesting play.

Henry Hull is much more interesting as Bert, the gentle husband, than as Simmons, the returned "trench killer," simply because Bert acts himself, and Simmons acts. The player is not to blame for this, but he might mitigate the author's offense somewhat by reducing the horsepower of his acting. Miss Irene Shirley is entertaining as a slangy sister of Bert, and the rest of the players are adequate in parts which are not exacting.

## ON THE BERLIN STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Like its politics, Germany's art just now is a confused tangle—ignoring music in which it is as supreme as ever, and confining the term to its expression in literature, the stage and painting. In neither of these three branches is it possible to detect any guiding aim or ideal. Especially is this true of the drama.

Under the guidance of the inimitable Reinhardt, you may witness, at his wonderful new amphitheater, the classics of ancient Greece, or the masterpieces of Shakespeare, interpreted with an approach to perfection which has probably never been achieved before in the history of the German theater. Or, led by posters, that flare on every board, one may see all Berlin flocking to one of the biggest music-halls to see a so-called "Naturalistic Ballet," an extravagant spectacle based upon the Venusberg scene in the first act of Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

Then there is the taste for "problem" plays. In this connection it is difficult to say which is the most amazing aspect, the audience or the play. Nearly every evening one may take his choice among a whole series of dramas by Wedekind or Strindberg. Those who mourn these tendencies console themselves with the belief that they are only passing ones. They regard them as the rush to extremes of a people whom defeat and privation have driven away from normal standards. Probably these observers are correct. For in the great opera houses Wagner and Mozart still reign supreme. And the concert halls devoted to the classics and to the best of the modern composers are always crowded. To its love of music the mark of the German people is still faithful.

## GORDON CRAIG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is nearly eight years since Gordon Craig was last in England, and rumors of his advent had fluttered many theatrical doves—not, let it be said, those of the commercial theater, where Craig is regarded at worst as a dangerous crank, at best as a harmless man of genius. But among those who are



Gordon Craig, now visiting England in the interest of his workshop theater project

hoping and working for an ideal theater, the name of Craig is always one to conjure with, and his return to England was sure to give rise to a feeling of expectation bordering on excitement. Since he came the newspapers have printed many interviews, and a private reception has been given in his honor.

That Craig is the biggest intellect now working on the artistic problems of the theater can scarcely be doubted by open-minded persons who come in contact with him, either face to face or through the medium of his published writings. As a writer Craig manifests himself to perfection, and his talk is like nothing so much as a page of The Mask come to life. Humorous it is even when he is most serious, and surprising ever and again with those swift side-shafts of allusion which mark him out as much the whimsical philosopher of life as the artist of the theater.

Craig has found few of his own ideals realized, but if he has ever been tempted to feel disillusioned as to the world he has never been disillusioned as to himself; and it is this self-confidence which endows him with a never-failing buoyancy that looks forward to a rosy future, however barren of result the present may seem. It is this self-confidence which never suffers him to compromise. He is out for all or nothing; and that, it may be, is his weakness as well as his strength.

"When are you going to show us something of your own on the stage of a theater?" The inquirer was a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Don't be in a hurry," he answered. Then, with a deprecating gesture, he explained: "As a matter of fact, I have just been asked to undertake two big productions, one in Rome and the other in Paris. I have declined both. Not because I shouldn't like to have done them, nor because I do not trust those who have been kind enough to ask my help. But the time is not yet. First I must revive my school, a school of experiment. Yes, in some ways it would be on the lines of the school I founded in Florence, and which was so sadly interrupted by the war. The theater today is moribund in England. A few changes have been made for the better. But on the whole things are very bad, and the problem must be attacked at the roots. For this reason five years' spade-work must be attempted. A new group of actors and producers must learn their job. After five years' hard work we might be ready to revolutionize the stage. That would mean the training of some five or six hundred artists—all those in fact who are essential to the efficiency of the various branches of stage work."

"And the cost of it?"

"About ten thousand a year for five years."

One began to get a glimpse of the idea. A great theater workshop, not from the mechanical and scenic side only, but from the histrionic side as well. A school of theater architecture—a school of playwrights. In fact Craig's School!

"But first, Mr. Craig, would it not be well to remind the English public of the practical work you have already done?" The inquirer had in mind memories of the lovely productions of Craig's early years—like "The

Viking's" the "Masque of Cupid," "Bethlehem," "Much Ado about Nothing"—all of which London saw back in the eighteen-nineties. But this was met with the same objection—that there is spade-work to do—and it became clear that when once Craig's mind is made up he has no room for the advice of others.

That Gordon Craig is not practical is the favorite jibe of those who are not content to accept him as the great inspirer of the art of modern stage decoration. Many of the younger

site. When a theater has solved satisfactorily the problem of its budget, it may be trusted to achieve something worth while, for it may be presumed that what animates the founders is not a business end, but an artistic ambition.

## ON TAKING CALLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The average playgoer, were he to give the subject a moment's thought, would generally suppose that the actor's stage work, as an artist, ceases with the fall of the curtain upon the last words of the last act. This, however, is by no means the case. Nine times out of ten—unless the play has been a fiasco—the player must make his bow, or, in the language of the stage, "take a call," or calls, numbering from one up to a dozen, according to the success of the performance. While taking these calls, he has still the gaze of the audience fastened upon him, and must comport himself accordingly, if he would sustain, until the end, the good impression that his acting will have produced.

Many actors fail in some degree, others completely, to realize the necessity for this. With the fall of the curtain their sense of assumed character also, and at once, drops from them. The player becomes again Mr. So-and-so, some minutes before he should, and his art suffers accordingly.

Since "finis coronat opus"—or uncrowns it, as the case may prove—that finish must be vastly important. Many a great player of the past has increased an already lofty reputation by so crowning his work, or hers. Among the earliest of these—so far as our knowledge of stage history goes—was Mrs. Mountfort, the seventeenth century comedienne, of whom Colley Cibber, in his famous apology for his life, writes: "down goes her dainty, diving body to the ground, as if she were sinking under the conscious load of her own attractions. In fifty falls, or risings, like a swan upon waving water."

At a later date, Macready, who follows Edmund Kean as our leading tragedian, also thus fittingly finished his work, and, by stubbornly refusing to take calls between every act, set an example of self-abnegation that might well be more followed today. A contemporary of Macready, Mrs. Stirling, also gave most careful attention to her fashion of bidding the audience farewell. To see her make her obeisance before the curtain—very much in the manner of Mrs. Mountfort, it seems was in itself a lesson in art. That crowning and consciously dignified act of thanks, indeed, is the natural concomitant of the grand manner in acting. That is why the last representative of such a manner upon the British stage today, Miss Genevieve Ward, can still eclipse any other English actress at taking a call, as those who know saw her recently playing Volumnia in "Coriolanus" at the Old Vic. Miss Ward, when she bows, is grace and grandeur embodied. Thus giving to the audience she gains. And the audience knows it.

Latin-born players, of the more primitive and intense type—such as the Sicilians—adopt, as one would expect, a much humbler, simpler, more emotional method of taking a call. They bend again and again, in a self-deprecating manner, as who should say: "Praise me not, for I am not worthy." The lesser members of the cast turn always toward the star—Signor Grasso, or whoever he may be—and indicate by gesture that to him, rather than to them, the success of the evening is due. This manner, natural to, and charming in less sophisticated players, would possibly ring false in an English or American actor.

Another modern player who excels, after his own manner, in taking calls, is Lucien Guitry. Watch, for example, his method in "Pascette." He remains in the character throughout each call. After the earlier combative scenes he stands up-stage motionless, erect, defiant, not bending even his head in acknowledgment of the cheers of his audience. "Ungracious!" murmured one of the spectators. "Wait awhile; the play is not over. He will thaw." He did. At the close of the gentle scenes with the child, the man of marble melted. The tenderness of his emotion, it seemed, began to pass from himself to his audience, and, by close, there was established between them an intimacy almost paternal, yet intensely dignified and very pleasing.

That was as it should be. The taking of the call is the actor's silent expression of thanks to those by whose good-will he is able thus to exercise his art. Such an act, therefore, must convey the idea that the gratitude so expressed is as genuine and hearty as the applause to which it is responsive. There may always be dignity therein; there must be always graciousness, and willing desire to give.

## PETER FJELSTRUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Peter Fjelstrup was one of Denmark's few great actors. There was practically no field in the theater which he did not enter during his active career. Fjelstrup was mostly known by the Copenhagen public as well as over the whole Scandinavia, was a born actor, yet it was not only his natural talents for the stage that made him a favorite but also his cheerful disposition.

It was in 1884 he started his acting engagements at the Casino, Copenhagen, and afterward he partly belonged to light opera, partly to drama. His last appearance, brilliant in every respect, was in Strindberg's "The Father." Stockholm players liked him from the time he acted there in 1908 as Alexander the Great in the highly amusing drama of the same name by Esman, in which rôle his ability as

a comedian was fully displayed. "In a word," says the critic of Stockholmstidningen, "Peter Fjelstrup was an original actor who possessed the artistic equipment to reach the greatest heights. To all who remember him as he appeared in his happiest moments of his true and natural art, when the fun sparkled in his benevolent eyes, he will always stand among the first."

## CORNELL UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, New York—The Dramatic Club at Cornell University has long specialized in the one-act play. Its choice of such pieces seems to be particularly suited for amateur production efforts; many of the technical difficulties which attend larger and longer plays are avoided, staging is far less expensive and one setting can often be used for several plays. So is it also with the properties. The field of the one-act play offers, also, greater opportunities for various sorts of work. A far greater number of students are able to take part in the 20 or so playlets that may be given in place of a season of three or four three-act productions. As it is, more than a hundred undergraduates at Cornell took part in the plays and the staging of the Dramatic Club during the season that recently closed.

The Cornell Dramatic Club has met with success chiefly because it has never sought public acclaim. It does not take up a well-known popular Broadway play and produce it in amateur style which must inevitably be crude. Nor does it seek publicity by taking long trips to the larger cities of the country. All of its productions for the past few years have been given in an improvised theater in one of the university lecture halls. The greater part of the scenery is made by members of the organization, and all of the details of production are handled by them.

The members of the club are undergraduates in the various colleges of Cornell University. Since its foundation the organization has insisted that the feminine rôle be taken by young women instead of by men as is the case with the other dramatic organizations at Cornell.

Prof. A. M. Drummond, formerly of the department of public speaking at Cornell University, is the central figure in the guidance of the Dramatic Club. He is at the present time the one who is most active in giving instruction and coaching. But his influence is exerted to a very large extent through some of the older students who have worked under him for several years and who have absorbed his ideas. While he is usually able to assist in coaching the plays at one or two of the last rehearsals, the work will often reach the stage of virtual completion without his assistance. The preliminary coaching is done in such cases by members of the club who have had a certain amount of experience in previous productions. Another member of the Cornell faculty who has been instrumental in the success of the club is Prof. J. A. Winans, also of the public speaking department. He was really the founder of the organization.

The Cornell Dramatic Club was this year the central organization through which most of the dramatic work of the university was accomplished. In many cases the sets and properties were borrowed and the stage managers and scenery handlers drafted for service in the productions of other groups of young actors. On one occasion members of the faculty and their wives gave three one-act plays for charity and used all of the facilities of the club, which did the staging, advertising, and selling of seats in addition to the coaching.

This year the club produced 15 plays in five groups during the college season. Among the plays given were "The Seafoam," by Pinerio; "Riders to the Sea," by Synge; "The Turtle Dove," by Oliver; "Behind the Beyond," by Leacock; "America Passes By," by Andrews.

The Cornell Dramatic Club will again visit the Syracuse State Fair this year for the sake of exemplifying to the visitors from the country districts the possibilities which lie in the country theater idea. The club made the trip to the state fair under the direction of Professor Drummond last year with such result that the state Department of Agriculture, in charge of rural educational exhibits, requested it to repeat the experiment next September. In addition to presenting several plays every day, giving a number of performances each day, the club hopes to aid rural dramatic endeavors by the publication of a volume of selected one-act plays, any of which will be suitable for amateur production. The matter still rests with the state authorities.

## MISS JULIA NEILSON HONORED

Miss Julia Neilson was presented with her portrait by theater proprietors from all parts of the United Kingdom at a happy little ceremony held at the Savoy Hotel, London. Mr. John Hart presided and in his presentation speech took the opportunity of reviewing Miss Neilson's career. She had originally intended being a pianist but having shown on entering the Royal Academy of Music that she possessed a pure mezzo-soprano voice she yielded to the persuasion of her friends and cultivated singing. She gave proof of the extent of her powers at the students' concerts, and it was predicted that before long Miss Neilson would make a name for herself as an oratorio and operatic singer. Gilbert, ever on the lookout for promising artists, happened to be present at some private theatricals in which Miss Neilson took part. Extremely

## THEATRICAL NOTES

The recent performance in London of "S. S. Tenacity" translated by Harold Bowen from the French of Charles Vildrac was the hundredth given by the London Stage Society. Founded 21 years ago, the society may claim first position among London organizations engaged in dramatic work of an uncommercial character. As a matter of fact, many playwrights first produced by the society have since become great "draws" in the commercial theater—notably Bernard Shaw and Arnold Bennett. Besides English plays the society has made a feature of introducing foreign plays of a similar kind to those sought for from England.

The dramatic critic of a certain American monthly, who is given to making blunt remarks about plays and players, said not so long ago in print that Otis Skinner and Miss Grace George divide the honor of being the best pickers of bad plays in the United States. Recently this same critic finished work on a comedy and published it. Not many weeks passed, according to an item in Drama, before he received this wire from Miss George: "If Mr. Skinner has not yet bought rights to your new play may I have them?"

The annual summer Shakespeare festival at Stratford-on-Avon begins this week and is to last until the end of August. Plays to be given by the New Shakespeare Company are: "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Richard II," "Cymbeline," "Hamlet," "Henry V," "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It."

In El Salvador there has been formed a Lyrico-Dramatic Academy, for the purpose of fostering the development of the scenic art so that the writers of the isthmus may aspire to create a national product in the drama.

Grant Mitchell is to appear in New York City next season in "The Champion," a comedy by A. E. Thomas and Thomas Loudon. "Mom," by Rachel Barton Butler, is soon to be staged in Los Angeles.

In Avilés, report from Oviedo, Spain, relates, there is to be inaugurated this summer a large theater which has been built chiefly through the generosity of Don Angel Fernandez, a wealthy Avilésian. The theater is to be named in honor of Armando Palacio Valdés, the Spanish novelist.

## THEATRICAL

COHAN & HARRIS Present  
**Mrs. Fiske & Co.**  
IN  
"Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans"  
SASKATOON, Sask., July 25 to 27  
REGINA, Sask., July 28 to 30  
WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 2 to 7

## BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE  
Klan & Erlanger, Managing Directors  
Eves. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. 2:10  
Pop. Mat. Tomorrow  
BEST SEATS \$2  
Geo. M. Cohan's Comedians

## NEW YORK

NORA BAYES THEATRE  
W. 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"LASSIE"  
One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits  
CENTURY THEATRE  
Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10  
ALL STAR REVIVAL OF  
FLORODORA  
BOOTH Thon. 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Matus. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

The Overnight Comedy Hit  
Not So Long Ago

WM. B. HARRIS JR. Presents  
JOHN DRINKWATER'S  
**Abraham Lincoln**  
One of the Most Discussed Plays in America  
CORT THEATRE—WEST 44TH STREET  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. Eves. 8:30  
COHAN & HARRIS JR. W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat.  
WINS SAM H. HARRIS presents the  
MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION  
IN A **HONEY GIRL**  
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead  
Henry Miller's Theat. 124 W. 43rd Street.  
Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 8:30  
Eves. at 8:20  
BLANCHE BATES  
and HENRY MILLER  
"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR"



## THE HOME FORUM

## A Diversion Along the Way

I cannot describe the eagerness of discovery I felt at climbing each new hill, nor the long breath I took at the top of it as I surveyed new stretches of pleasant countryside.

Assuredly this is one of the royal moments of all the year—fine, cool, sparkling spring weather. I think I never saw the meadows richer and greener—and the lilacs are still blooming, and the catbirds and orioles are here. The oaks are not yet in full leaf, but the maples have nearly reached their full mantle of verdure—they are very beautiful and charming to see.

It is curious how at this moment of the year all the world seems astray. I suppose there is no moment in any of the seasons when the whole army of agriculture, regulars and reserves, is so fully drafted for service in the fields. And all the doors and windows, both in the little villages and on the farms, stand wide open to the sunshine, and all the women and girls are busy in the yards and gardens.

For several days I found myself so fully occupied with the bustling life of the road that I scarcely spoke to a living soul, but strode straight ahead. The spring has been late and cold; most of the corn and some of the potatoes are not yet in. . . . Occasionally I stopped to watch some ploughman in the fields: I saw with a curious, deep satisfaction how the moist furrows, freshly turned, glistened in the warm sunshine. There seemed to be something right and fit about it, as well as human and beautiful. Or at evening I would stop to watch a ploughman driving homeward across his new brown fields, raising a cloud of fine dust from the fast drying furrow crests. The low sun shining through the dust and glorifying it, the horses, the man all sombre-coloured like the earth itself and knit into the scene as though a part of it, made a picture exquisitely fine to see.

And what a joy I had also of the lilacs blooming in many a dooryard, the odour often trailing after me for a long distance in the road, and of the pungent scent at evening in the cool hollows of burning brush heaps and the smell of barnyards as I went by—not unpleasant, not offensive—and above all, the deep, earthy, moist odour of new-ploughed fields.

And then, at evening, to hear the sound of voices from the dooryards as I pass quite unseen; no words, but just pleasant, quiet intonations of human voices, borne through the still air, or the low sounds of cattle in the barnyards, quieting down for the night, and often, if near a village, the distant, slumberous sound of a church bell, or even the rumble of a train—how good all these sounds are! They have all come to me again this week

with renewed freshness and impressiveness. I am living deep again! . . . Presently I saw from the road a farmer and his son planting potatoes in a sloping field. There was no house at all in view. At the bars stood a light wagon half filled with bags of seed potatoes, and the horse which had drawn it stood quietly, not far off, tied to the fence. The man and the boy, each with a basket on his arm, were at the farther end of the field, dropping potatoes. I stood quietly watching them. They stepped quickly and kept their eyes on the furrows; good workers. I liked the

potatoes at a prodigious speed. The father followed with more dignity, but with evident amusement, and so we all came with a rush to the end of the row.

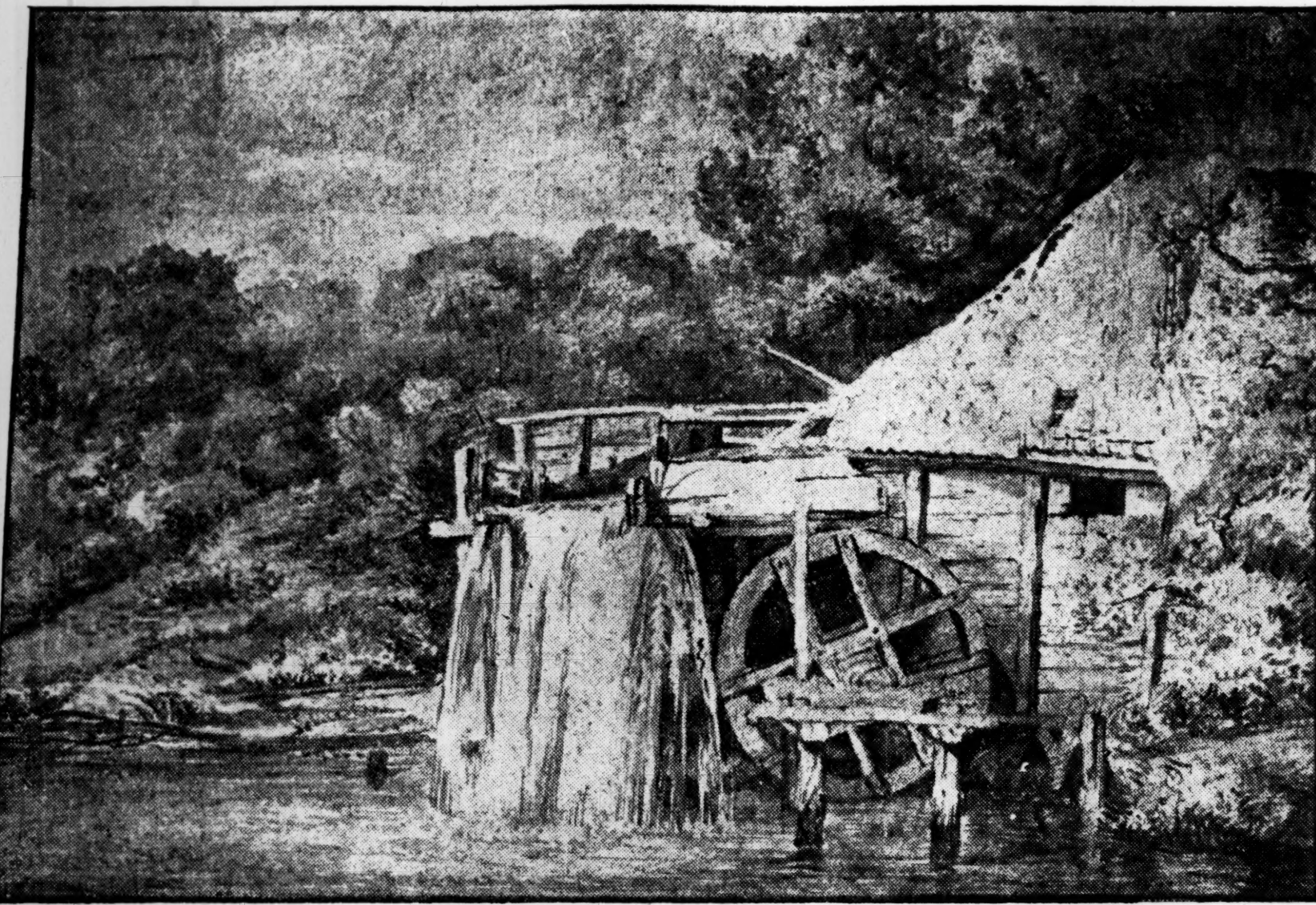
"I guess that beats the record across this field!" remarked the lad, puffing and wiping his forehead. "Say, but you're a good one!"

We paused a moment and I said to the man:

"This looks like fine potato land."

"The ain't any better in these parts," he replied with some pride in his voice.

And so we went at the planting



A drawing of a mill, by Ruisdael

looks of them. I liked also the straight, clean furrows; liked the appearance of the horse.

"I will stop here," I said to myself. I cannot at all convey the sense of high adventure I had as I stood there. Though I had not the slightest idea of what I should do or say, yet I was determined upon the attack.

Neither father nor son saw me until they had nearly reached the end of the field.

"Step lively, Ben," I heard the man say. . . . "we've got to finish this field to-day."

"I am steppin' lively, dad," responded the boy. . . .

"Why," I said to myself with a curious lift of the heart, "they have need of a fellow just like me."

At that moment the boy saw me, and, missing a step in the rhythm of the planting, the father also looked up and saw me. But neither said a word until the furrows were finished, and the planters came to refill their baskets.

"Fine afternoon," I said, sparring for an opening.

"Fine," responded the man rather shortly, glancing up from his work. I recalled the scores of times I had been exactly in his place, and had glanced up to see the stranger in the road.

"Got another basket handy?" I asked.

"There is one somewhere around here," he answered, not too cordially.

The boy said nothing at all, but eyed me with absorbing interest. The gloomy look had already gone from his face.

I slipped my gray bag from my shoulder, took off my coat, and put them both down inside the fence. Then I found the basket and began to fill it from one of the bags. Both man and boy looked up at me questioningly. I enjoyed the situation immensely.

"I heard you say to your son," I said, "that you'd have to hurry in order to get in your potatoes today. I can see that for myself. Let me take a hand for a row or two."

The unmistakable shrewd look of the bargainer came suddenly into the man's face, but when I went about my business without hesitation or questioning, he said nothing at all. As for the boy, the change in his countenance was marvellous to see. Something new and astonishing had come into the world. Oh, I know what a thing it is to be a boy. . . .

"How near are you planting, Ben?" I asked.

"About fourteen inches."

So we began in fine spirits. I was delighted with the favorable beginning of my enterprise; there is nothing which so draws men together as their employment at a common task.

Ben was a lad . . . very stout and stocky, with a fine open countenance and a frank blue eye—all boy. . . . Finally he said:

"Say, you'll have to step lively to keep up with dad."

"I'll show you," I said, "how we used to drop potatoes when I was a boy."

And with that I began to step ahead more quickly and make the pieces fairly fly.

"We old fellows," I said to the father, "must give these young sprouts a lesson once in a while."

"You will, will you?" responded the boy, and instantly began to drop the

again; and as we planted we had great talk of seed potatoes and the advantages and disadvantages of mechanical planters. . . . Once we stopped at the lower end of the field to get a drink from a jug of water set in the shade of a fence corner, and once we set the horse in the thills and moved the seed farther up the field. . . . I really enjoyed the work; I really enjoyed talking with this busy father and son, and I wondered what their home life was like and what were their real ambitions and hopes. Thus the sun sank lower and lower, the long shadows began to creep into the valleys, and we came finally toward the end of the field—David Grayson in "The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

"The Friendly Road."

## Jacob Van Ruisdael

Ruisdael has not the dazzling, or the fascinating qualities of the other great landscapists of Holland. His paintings have not the lustrous shimmer of the air as those of Aelbert Cuyp, nor the skill and virile strength of a Hobbema, nor the genial, sketchy, impressionistic manner of Jan van Goyen. . . . Neither beautiful, piquant colors, nor a particularly impressive manner in laying them on, is peculiar to him. Most of his works, therefore, do not impress us at the first glance,

duty! . . . You have to acquaint yourself with a civilization of which you disapprove, to appear to understand a thousand incomprehensible things. . . . Thus, it seems evident that henceforth the whole world no longer belongs to the master, that his property conforms to unintelligible limits. . . . It becomes necessary, therefore, first of all, to know exactly where the sacred domain begins and ends. Whom are you to suffer, whom to stop? . . . There is the road by which every one, even the poor man, has the right to pass. Why? You do not know; it is a fact which you deplore.

## Infinite Capacity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
ONCE one has seen the truth about anything, it is impossible to continue to believe a lie. This is self-evident. Thus a belief that the earth is flat cannot prevail once it is known that the earth is round. Knowing that two times two are four, one cannot work from the standpoint that they are five. But, while the discovered fact frees him who sees it, those who still believe in the lie generally do all in their power to hinder the progress of the one who beholds the truth. But the man who has perceived the truth must obey it, no matter what the expense or the difficulties, because of the fact that he can no longer admit the lie as truth.

So, once a man has acknowledged the infinitude of the divine Mind, or God, and apprehended the infinite effect of such a cause, he has to completely reverse his concept of things, and steadily, unflinchingly, replace the finite with the infinite. For instance, he has been educated to accept a finite capacity. But because of God's infinitude there can be only infinite capacity. This unlimited power a man is forced to prove because of the infinite power of Truth. Now the word capacity is derived from the Latin *capere*, to take, contain. Webster then defines capacity as, "Power of receiving, containing, or absorbing. The power of receiving and holding ideas, the comprehensiveness of the mind." Surely it is as clear as it is glorious, that the reflection of the only Mind there is must reflect the might and ability of that Mind, and is able even as "He is able."

This fact having replaced the old lie of a finite ability, the Christian Scientist seeks the first step of his proof. He reads what Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 223), "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forced by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit." He sees that the root of the strength of the lie of a finite power is the belief that life and work have a beginning and an end.

Finite belief declares that mortal man is born, grows, matures, decays, dies; that he works from the standpoint of laws of health, food, sleep, time, age, which say continually to him, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." Thus a task may take a day, a week, a month, but always time. The work done to consummate it is interrupted by sleep and rest. So also, the seed takes time to mature into the fruit. There are holidays, anniversaries, vacations, all denying the uninterrupted continuity of the one real activity. But the spiritual man, the idea of Mind, never is born, never dies. He coexists with God, and works from the standpoint of the supreme law of God. This law shows mortal man that he not only can go but must go every step of the way until he comes, "in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

Man in the likeness of God must reflect unfeignedly infinite ability as truly as he must reflect continuous health and goodness. The reflection of God's capacity does not begin nor end any more than divine Life begins or ends. The manifestation of God's ability must ever be instantaneous with the understanding of Mind's infinitude. God's present perfection, His eternal knowledge of the completeness of His creation of all that is, must be imaged by His likeness, man, must be the substance and might of His idea. As Mrs. Eddy says, "The divine Principle, or Spirit, comprehends and expresses all, and all must therefore be as perfect as the divine Principle is perfect. Nothing is new to Spirit. Nothing can be novel to eternal Mind, the author of all things, who from all eternity knoweth His own ideas." (Science and Health, page 518.)

Then a man, conscious of being about his "Father's business," cannot be worried at the magnitude of any task, or at the number of his tasks. God's law gives him the power to do whatever it is right for him to do. Any sense of personal inadequacy must give way to the infinite adequacy of the all-acting One. Mrs. Eddy tells us that, "A personal sense of God and of man's capabilities necessarily limits faith and hinders spiritual understanding. It divides faith and understanding between matter and Spirit, the finite and the infinite, and so turns away from the intelligent and divine healing Principle to the inanimate drug." (Science and Health, page 312.) So a Christian metaphysician sees that what the world calls a person has nothing to do with his work. He sees that there are no states, degrees, or grades of intelligence, but just intelligence, pure and unerring. There can be no limit of strength or age. Then the quality of a man's work measures his understanding of God. This illumines the fact that there is no time limit upon a man's work. Since activity does not begin nor end, but simply is, work is never found in the material expression. That is, if a man's task be writing, he strives to understand fully that the true man is the activity of Principle and so does not possess ability only at intervals, but all the time. Hence as a writer, or musician, he seeks to know that true activity never stops. Then he can prove that he can never be idle, never out of practice, never think chaotically, never just sit.

The true man being the idea of Mind is eternally reflecting intelligence, eternally conscious of right doing and of nothing else. This is the unceasing prayer, the perpetual

and harmonious action of the divine idea. This is why the proof is inevitable that healing and work are one and instantaneous. As a man holds fast to the reality of his unceasing, unweary, happy activity, his capacity unfolds in increasing measure. This truth is brought to a man in the harmonious arrangement of all his affairs and in the ability to meet with ever greater immediacy all right demands. Holding to this, we have "our daily bread."

## A Dartmoor Village

Christowell village (in full view of which the horse, cart, and driver, had rested so long) affords to the places above it, or below, fair plea for contemplation. Many sweet beauties of the desolate moor, and the sweetest of these is Christowell. Even the oldest inhabitant cannot, to the best of his recollection, say, whether he ever did hear tell, that the place was accounted beautiful. He knoweth that picture-men do come, and set up three-legged things, and stand, as grave as judges, to make great maps, like them that he hanging in the schoolroom; but he never yet hath known any odds to come of it, the rocks abide the same, as if they never had been drawn, and the trees—you may look for yourself, and say whether they have fetched another apple. . . .

For a beautiful brook of crystal water, after tumbling by the captain's cot, makes its own manner of traveling here, rarely allowing the same things to vex it, or itself to complain of the same thing, twice. From crags, and big deserts, and gorges full of drizzle, it has scrambled some miles, without leisure for learning self-control, or patience. And then it comes suddenly, round a sharp corner, into the quiet of Christowell, whose church is the first work of man it has seen, except that audacious cottage. Then a few little moderate slips, which are nothing, compared with its higher experiences, lead it with a murmur to a downright road, and a ford where men have spread it gently. . . .

Happy is the village that has no street, and seldom is worried by the groan of wheels. Christowell keeps no ceremonial line of street, or road, or even lane, but goes in and out, as the manner of the land may be, or the pleasure of the landlady. Still there is a place where deep ruts grow, because of having soft rock under them; and this makes it seem to be the center of the village, and a spot where two carts meet sometimes. . . .  
—From "Christowell," By R. D. Blackmore.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Moreno, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Oxford, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and French  
Cloth .....\$3.50  
Moreno, pocket edition..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and German  
Cloth .....\$3.50  
Moreno, pocket edition..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.  
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.50  
Three Months, \$1.25 One Month, 75c  
Single copies 5 cents  
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not sold on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES  
EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON: 921 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.  
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 312 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST: 235 Geary Street, San Francisco.  
CANADIAN: 222 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
AUSTRALASIAN: 160 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.  
SOUTH AFRICAN: Grafton Buildings, Adderley Street, Capetown.

ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York City, 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, 711A Commerce Bldg., San Francisco, 1107 Green Bldg., Seattle, 619 Joshua Street Bldg., London, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by  
THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

## The Greenbrier River

Gentle river, thou art here.

Dark flowing 'neath this ancient bridge,  
And trembling 'gainst its stony walls,  
And haunted by that towering ridge.

To the rusty ring on the maple tree  
My boat chain is securely tied;  
With every wavelet's heave and swell  
In this light skiff I rock and ride.

Spring's voices and the flowers fair  
Are stilled and folded for the eve;  
The softening breeze and twilight hour  
My phantasy and dreams do weave.

Thy source, O sparkling river, tell  
The mystic fount from which thou art sprung;  
I've traced thee up by islet strand,  
Where wildest notes by birds were sung.

Where the water birches' ragged limbs  
Were blending with the spicewood sweet,  
Where winsome children in their play  
Had come to splash with their dancing feet.

I've traced thee on by mill and town  
To the dell where dawn is e'er behind,  
Where shades of the dark rhododendron cling  
To bind the spell of the mountain wind.

From starlight down to where fireflies shine  
Thou comest on, thou beautiful stream,  
With music and sparkling joy for all  
Down the flowery shore and path of thy dream.

—Howard Agassiz Murrill.

By the Side of the Seine

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering anything more remarkable than a grammar or a book of psalms or a series of sermons. . . . Opposite, on a bench, sit the book-sellers reading their paper. . . . staring at the omnibuses that rattle across the bridges of the Seine.—John F. MacDonald.

Very old are the books on the quays;  
Very old are the bookworms who examine them. Treasures, it is said, have been discovered in these boxes; many a . . . sage is supposed to have carried off volumes that boasted infinite age, and bore some precious dedication. Yet you may dig in a box for hours without encountering



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Plain Speaking at Last

SOME forty years ago, at a time when the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria were causing a wave of indignation to spread over Europe, Mr. Gladstone, in a memorable pamphlet, told the Turk exactly what he thought of him, in terms which left absolutely nothing to the imagination. At that time, in the years immediately preceding the famous Midlothian Campaign, Mr. Gladstone was a political free lance; not only was he not in office, but he did not occupy an official position in his own party, which was then in opposition. He was, therefore, free to speak as he chose, without danger of involving the country in any diplomatic complications, and he made the utmost use of the opportunity. For stern, sustained denunciation there is, perhaps, nothing in the English language more noteworthy than "The Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East." One passage often quoted is worth quoting again. "Let the Turks," wrote Mr. Gladstone, demanding the expulsion of the Ottoman from what is now Bulgaria, "let the Turks now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner, namely, by carrying off themselves. Their Zepietichs and their Mudirs, their Bimbashis, and their Yuzbashes, their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the Province they have desolated and profaned."

Such language, of course, was diplomatically impossible. Gladstone himself, had he been in office, would have couched his protest in very different terms. And yet, as Lord Morley has recorded of it all, "this vehemence was hailed with eager acclamation by multitudes who felt all that he felt, and found in his passionate invective words and voice." The Bulgarian pamphlet served a great purpose, and the policy it advocated was ultimately achieved; but, diplomatically, in the process the face of the Turk was carefully saved. Until quite recently, indeed, the language of diplomacy has, in dealing with Turkey, always been most sedulously preserved. Now, there can be no question that there is much to be said for the language of diplomacy. In its best use, it aims at being as unprovocative as possible, and this is all to the good, but it has this peculiarity, that its strict maintenance is regarded as one of the most imperative demands of national honor; in other words, the abandonment of diplomatic language by one nation in addressing another at once calls in question the international status of the nation so addressed.

It is just this fact which renders the allied reply to the Turkish objections to the peace treaty so wholesome and altogether welcome. In every sentence of this refreshing, air-clearing document, a spade is called a spade, and if the reply does not go as far as Mr. Gladstone's great denunciation of forty-four years ago, it, in places, goes very near it. "If the Turkish Government refuses to sign the peace treaty—still more, if it finds itself unable to re-establish its authority in Anatolia or give effect to the treaty—the Allies, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, may be driven to reconsider this arrangement by ejecting the Turks from Europe, once and for all." So the allied reply concludes one of the most remorseless indictments of the Ottoman Government which has ever been made. After repudiating indignantly the plea that the Turks were entitled to leniency as implied in the Turkish objections, the reply shows that the history of the relations between the Porte and the great powers, for a long period before the war, was one long story of repeated, unavailing attempts to put an end to atrocities in Macedonia, Bulgaria, Armenia, and elsewhere, atrocities which "startled and shocked the conscience of mankind." "During the past twenty years," the reply declares, "the Armenians have been massacred under conditions of unexampled barbarity, and, during the war, the record of the Turkish Government in massacres, in deportations, and in the maltreatment of prisoners of war immeasurably exceeded even its own previous record. It is estimated that since 1914 the Turkish Government has massacred on the mendacious pretext of alleged revolt 800,000 Armenians, including women and children, and expelled or deported more than 200,000 Greeks and 200,000 Armenians from their homes."

The reply then goes on to insist that the Turkish Government has not only failed to protect the subjects of other races from pillage, outrage, and murder, but that there is abundant evidence that it has been responsible for "directing and organizing savagery against people to whom it owed protection." "For these reasons," it says, summing up the matter, "the allied powers have resolved to emancipate all areas inhabited by a non-Turkish majority from Turkish rule." And so it goes on. Here is no longer an imperial government whose dignity has to be safeguarded, but a government, so-called, which has no longer even a fiction of dignity to safeguard.

The treaty, then, is to be enforced. There are a few minor concessions, matters of detail involving no modification of any even moderately important clause. The treaty provisions in regard to Thrace, in regard to Smyrna, and in regard to Syria stand unchanged, and Armenia is created free "within boundaries which the President of the United States will determine as fair and just." Most significant of all, perhaps, is the statement in regard to Constantinople. It is to be left as the capital of Turkey, but the Allies have grave doubts as to the wisdom of such a step, "in view of the misuse made by the Turks of their powers in the past." To the very last, the Turk is given to understand, without any equivocation whatever, that he has no defense, in the opinion of the Allies, and that he may expect no leniency. He is allowed ten days to sign the treaty as it stands, or refuse, and take the consequences. This is indeed plain speaking at last.

### The Convention of the Prohibition Party

THIS year, for the first time, the national convention of the Prohibition Party can assemble to consider prohibition as, in one sense, an accomplished fact throughout the United States. Not only has the constitutional amendment been fully and properly ratified, but a very reasonable enforcement act has been passed, upheld by the Supreme Court, and put into actual operation with gratifying success throughout the country. In previous presidential campaigns the securing of prohibition has been an issue; this year the continued enforcement of it in accord with the fundamental law of the land is admittedly one of the chief issues of the campaign. Such enforcement ought, of course, to be the sincere aim of every party and every candidate. Thorough observance of a law which embodies the united reasoning of the people on this important subject ought surely to have the enthusiastic support of all who are seeking to be elected to public office. The Prohibition Party, however, may still have its function in the development of this general cooperation.

It is indeed interesting to consider how steadily public opinion has been uniting for some years in favor of prohibition. Though the Prohibition Party has never elected its candidate to the presidency, and very rarely one of its candidates to Congress, it has always acted as a very wholesome means of education for the public, as well as for candidates of other parties. This work may well continue. Any reaction after accomplishment has to be prevented, and constant progress in enforcement has to be proved. Enforcement of prohibition cannot be relegated to a secondary place among the issues, nor can the people generally be duped into a relapse from the high standard of reasoning which led to the adoption of the constitutional amendment. Just as both the men and women of the country will have to be consistently educated to see and take advantage of the full meaning of equal suffrage, once it is achieved, so they must now be encouraged to understand all the benefits of prohibition. It is even more necessary to discern and profit by the progress already achieved than to look forward to that of the future. In this constructive activity the Prohibition Party can still be decidedly valuable to the nation and, as an example, to the rest of the world.

The convention at Lincoln, Nebraska, therefore, will be an interesting lesson to the public on the need for continuing in well doing even after a great initial success. Persistent activity in the right direction always succeeds. A great deal of credit belongs to the Prohibition Party for both the constitutional amendment and the enforcement act; and a great deal of credit will be due to all those who may carry this work still further forward. Where others may have tended merely to acquiesce in vague general terms or to follow a trend that is inevitable, the Prohibition Party has been unremittingly true to its standard. There can be no question that this staunchness has been an increasing inspiration to those of all parties who have seen the rightness of this issue and yet may have seemed to be temporarily more occupied with other considerations. What is right, however, can never be long suppressed. Unjust criticism, ridicule, all the subtle attacks of those who have been involved in the whole business of liquor production and liquor selling, have not been able to prevent the demand for prohibition and for its thorough enforcement. If the Prohibition Party does this year engage actively in the campaign, with a presidential and a vice-presidential candidate and a vigorous platform, the party's campaign will be, as usual, a campaign to win. What is to be won is, of course, far broader than a mere office or offices. This the success so far has already proved.

### The Hawaiian Door to Citizenship

NOR the least interesting document that has come from the government printing office at Washington in the current year is the bulletin giving a survey of education in Hawaii (1920, No. 16) made under direction of the United States Commissioner of Education. It is significant that the analysis of the educational problem in this island territory begins with a detailed statement of the character of the population, in which it is rather elaborately set forth that the Japanese bid fair to gain political predominance in the islands within the next three decades. There is nothing surprising in this to well-informed Americans in the United States. It has long been common talk in many circles that the Japanese were becoming increasingly important as a factor in Hawaiian population. The interesting thing about the survey is that it provides a definite basis for this expectation, and explains the early immigration of the Japanese, their rise to importance as the largest non-Hawaiian group in the islands, and their prevailing traits and purpose.

The survey gives the actual Japanese population now in the islands as 114,137, as compared to the 25,000 Portuguese, who constitute the next largest group. Both the Japanese and Portuguese came to the islands originally in response to a call for cheap labor on the plantations. Both races have shown marked ability to adjust themselves to island conditions, and both have manifested a pronounced tendency to seek better economic positions at the first opportunity by engaging in occupations and activities that permit a freer and more ample experience. It is because the Japanese so far outnumber the Portuguese that they are now the object of particular observation. The survey makes it appear that they are giving a fairly good account of themselves. The Japanese do not appear to be occasioning much work for the courts or the charity boards. Their children do not appear to be getting themselves taken before the police authorities or taken up as delinquents. The survey declares that the qualities of patience, economy, thrift, initiative, endurance, ambition, group solidarity, along with characteristic acumen and astuteness, enable the Japanese to get on where other races have failed. They are eager to become tenants, to own land, to set up in business, to enter a profession, to take themselves out of the class of unskilled labor, and as they succeed in these things they are taking a considerably larger part in the affairs of the islands, socially and educationally, as well as politically. So it becomes of notable interest that while the territorial electorate is now

19,837, exclusive of the 287 Japanese voters, the survey confidently looks forward to 1940 to show a total electorate of 65,764, of which almost half, or in fact 30,857, will be Japanese.

Of course the rapidity with which the Japanese or any other group will become a political factor in the islands is very largely affected by the peculiarity of the United States provisions with respect to citizenship. United States practice is at variance with that which is common internationally, not only with respect to the provision that a child always takes the nationality of its parents, but also with respect to the idea of dual citizenship. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, every child whose place of nativity is within the jurisdiction of the United States is by that fact a citizen of the United States; and by the act of Congress, July 27, 1867, the United States upholds expatriation as a natural and inherent right of all people. Thus the way is open for the number of Japanese citizens to increase rapidly in the islands, unless they themselves elect to renounce such citizenship. Furthermore, the survey does well to point out the effect of a decision given early in 1919 by Judge Horace W. Vaughn of the Hawaiian district, in respect to the application for citizenship made by a Japanese soldier in the United States Army. Judge Vaughn interpreted the act of May 9, 1918, as granting to the soldier in question the right of citizenship, by virtue of his enlistment in the United States service. The point seems to have been that aliens enlisted in the service having been by that fact hindered in proving the required five years' residence within the United States, should be allowed to petition for naturalization without such proof, whenever they could show themselves to have enlisted in the United States Army, Navy, marine corps, or allied branches, or as having served for three years on board any United States Government vessel or on board the larger merchant or fishing vessels of the United States. That this ruling opens a wide door to Japanese who wish to become citizens of the United States is a fact that should be generally appreciated.

### Progress of the Crops

THE closest scrutiny is being given at this time to crop developments in the United States. July is considered the crucial period, and the next government estimate of crop condition, as of August 1, will be the most important of the entire season. Although it is too early to make anything like an exact forecast, growing conditions thus far this month have been most satisfactory. If they continue as favorable until the harvest, the production of the major cereals this year will be close to the five-year average, and possibly may exceed it. In view of the very unfavorable June report, this would be indeed a decidedly gratifying outcome. The report of the conditions as of July 1 showed decided improvement. A wheat crop of 809,000,000 bushels was the forecast based on conditions of that date. The five-year average from 1914 to 1918 was 922,000,000 bushels, and included two exceptionally large harvests. The improvement that has taken place since the June forecast shows that it is never well to place too much reliance upon early forecasts, or upon the predictions of the professional "crop killer."

It is too early to make any reliable forecast concerning corn, but the growing conditions are excellent, and a large crop is certain under continuing favorable climatic conditions. The government's recent forecast promises an output of 2,779,000,000 bushels, a fair gain over the five-year average of 2,760,000,000 bushels. Final results may show an outturn of close to 3,000,000,000 bushels. Oats, rye, and barley appear well, with the promise of substantial harvests that will at least approximate the average.

In this connection it is worth noting that the expected abundant harvest of the five principal cereal crops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley, will be gathered from 211,000,000 acres, as compared with an acreage of 232,000,000 sown to those grains last season. Another significant feature that has commonly been almost lost sight of is that the millions of bushels of grain that formerly were devoted to the manufacture of liquor will now be used as food. This in itself should make some impression on the prices that people will pay for bread next winter. One other matter of interest is that European peoples are enjoying larger crops than they have had in any previous year since the beginning of the war. This condition also should help to reduce prices everywhere.

### Holyhead

IN most countries it is probably the case that there are certain ports and certain other towns, mostly railway junctions, whose acquaintance with the great traveling public is always maintained strictly on a business footing. Such a place may be extraordinarily well known, often the world over, but, to the vast majority of those who know it so well, it is no more than a railway station, maybe, sometimes big, busy, and bustling, sometimes small, lonely, and silent, where some important change has to be made. Every traveler can recall many such. Or it is, perhaps, just a quay side, with a harbor beyond and a well-known view of a town which is never visited.

Now Holyhead, the seaport off the west coast of Anglesea, is just such a place. Of the thousands that pass through it every year, on the way to Ireland or coming back again, how many have any real acquaintance with Holyhead? They may know every detail that may be seen from the window as the train runs into the town station, and then slowly crawls out again, along the narrow embankment on the way to Holy Island, where the black funnels of the Irish mail boat show up against the sky. But they have no personal acquaintance with the town itself or the region round about. They have never walked along the immense pier at the other side of the harbor; they have never traversed the white roads which may be seen, every now and again, amidst the green of the countryside, as one looks back upon it from the deck of the outgoing boat.

Holyhead, for the great majority of its visitors, is indeed preeminently a place of hail and farewell. And so when King George touched there, as he did last week,

in the course of his "July visits," it was only en route, as a port of call for the royal yacht coming from the Isle of Man, and a starting place for the King and his party on a motor journey to Mold. Of course, your traveler with a penchant for information gradually accumulates a certain amount of knowledge about Holyhead, especially about Holyhead Harbor. He learns, for instance, of how the great roadstead comprises an area of some 400 acres; of how the huge breakwaters which run out so far into the sea took nearly thirty years to build; how, all that time, it was a struggle between the engineer and one of the most troublesome seas along that coast; and how, in the end, the engineer won. He will learn, too, all about the South Stack light and the North Stack light, and how their great lamps may be seen twenty miles away, on a clear night. And then he will learn, each time he makes the voyage, something more about the Race, that strange, restless piece of water which stretches outward beyond the harbor mouth.

So much and much more, of course, he will pick up by the way. But, if he has a mind to go further, he may learn of the traces of fortifications of the ancient Britons to be found on the top of the Pen Caergyi, which rises sheer out of the sea to a height of over 700 feet, and of the ruin, close by, of what was once a Roman watchtower. The better he knows all these things, the more regard he has for them, and the more welcome, each time, is the renewal of their acquaintance. To him they are, of course, Holyhead. Of the real Holyhead, the prosperous, busy town of over 10,000 inhabitants, with its streets and its ships, its goings and its comings, he knows nothing.

### Editorial Notes

CRITICISM has been made, from time to time, of the lavish use of space in the Congressional Record in the publication of speeches of members of the United States Congress, some of which were never delivered in the national Legislature, and protests have been made over the consequent call for extra paper in days of shortage. A striking example of the waste of public money in this way is presented in the printing of "extension of remarks" of a western Representative in the June 21 issue of the Record. After devoting 6000 words to an attack upon the federal Administration, the member appended thirty-five letters dealing with Labor, finance, the tariff, the Versailles Treaty, single tax, and other topics having no relation to his remarks, which he said he had received. These letters averaged 400 words each, making a total of 14,000 words printed at the public expense for no apparent good reason.

THE English are being discovered, and no one is so surprised as the Englishman himself. Moreover, he finds his discovery quite interesting. It is Judge Henry Neil, of the United States, who has brought to light the fact that few people in London seem to realize that every cabbage they eat is taxed by an order made by Charles II 300 years ago. He finds that Charles granted Covent Garden to the first Duke of Bedford, who had done some little useful plundering for the King. In consequence of this, every cabbage has its price. The judge says he has talked the question over with the young woman who sells him his newspaper every morning, but she seems as hopeless about the matter as the judge, and, sadly enough, does not appear to have any great belief in the literary efforts of her patron. He says she thinks it impossible to change the conditions of London, that Dickens had written about the poor children of London—a thoughtful, well-read young woman, mark you—but that there were still children in London who were hungry. Judge Henry Neil says, "I wonder if the tax on food could not be altered, if the people of London opened their eyes to these archaic grants and customs, which are interfering materially with their food supply." Anyhow, the judge is doing his best to open their eyes, and, as they say in official circles, "the matter is having attention."

STRIPPED of all specious arguments, and using the woolen mills situation as an example, there is presented, with the latest statement of the garment workers, an interesting study of things as they are for dispassionate and nonpartisan observers of the trend of events in the United States. A little while ago, the cry was that workers must work harder and produce more, else prices would be higher because of the shortage of products. Apparently the implication here has something of the qualities of a boomerang, for the head of the garment workers uses the same argument and turns the fire on the manufacturers, charging that the closing of the mills, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and other places, will curtail production and cause a scarcity that will force the consumer to pay higher prices. Either way, the public finds itself the third, and perhaps most affected party. All of which indicates that the closer knitting together of society means a greater need for the fairest and broadest consideration possible of the great majority of the population.

A NEW YORK contemporary, in recently canvassing the dealers to learn the facts about the high prices of beef, reported one merchant who offered that threadbare and ludicrous explanation that the people were to blame because they bought only the expensive cuts, ignoring the cheaper ones. Of course, some economists still seriously insist on the soundness of this sort of argument. Perhaps they can explain, on that basis, why brown sugar, which used to retail for about one-half the price of white sugar, now enjoys the same high estate as granulated, when people are willing to buy it. But why should the two grades be sold at the same price?

EXHIBITIONS of various kinds are being organized in different parts of the world, and trade begins to assume something of the pre-war aspect. Upon these displays manufacturers and the general public to a large extent depend for their introduction to the latest types of machinery and the latest products therefrom. Whether it be a collection of the newest model of aeroplane in London, or the most modern tool equipment in Goteborg, the exhibition or fair has a distinct place in commerce, since it gives a stimulus to business and an opportunity to invention.